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POLITBURO APPROVES BERLIN MEETING RESULTS

AU090931 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] Sofia, June 6 (BTA) — The Politburo of the BCP Central Committee discussed and adopted a report on the results of the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states held on May 28 and 29, 1987, in Berlin.

The activity of the Bulgarian delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, was assessed highly.

The Politburo fully agrees with the profound analysis of the current international situation, the conclusions and the new practical steps outlined by the Political Consultative Committee for averting the nuclear threat and for guaranteeing lasting peace. In spite of the reactionary imperialist circles' not giving us their ambitions for social revenge, as a result of the large-scale proposals and concrete activities of the USSR, Bulgaria and the other Warsaw Pact states the tendency establishing favorable conditions for solving the key issues of disarmament and international security is gradually making headway.

The Politburo confirmed Bulgaria's unreserved support for the initiatives of the Soviet Union for freeing Europe of its nuclear burden, for radical reductions of the strategic offensive weapons, burden, for radical reductions of the strategic offensive weapons, for the nonmilitarization of space and for a total and general ban on nuclear weapon tests.

The Politburo expressed its firm belief that the course of reconstruction and the growing democratization in the socialist countries plays an important role in raising the prestige of socialism and its influence on international processes and phenomena. The supreme goal of this course is the full development of the abilities and advantages of socialism.

The document adopted on the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact member-states is an example of new political thinking and of the allied countries' love for peace and constructiveness. This particularly important document embodies the defensive nature of the military political organization of the allied states, and supplements and adds to the program for action directed toward building an all-embracing system of international peace and security.

With satisfaction the Politburo noted the unity of stands on the issues discussed. The decisions adopted by the Political Consultative Committee for perfecting the mechanism of interaction between the allied states in the international field, for dynamizing and deepening the interrelations between them in all spheres will contribute to the realization of the resolutions of the congresses of the fraternal parties and to guaranteeing lasting peace and security in Europe and the world.

ZHIVKOV FRG TOUR CONTRIBUTES TO PEACE, SECURITY

AU061318 Sofia BTA in English 2102 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 5 (Boyan Traykov, BTA political observer) — Among the most characteristic features of the great political meeting between Bulgaria and the F.R.G. we would like to point out the exceptionally warm hospitality extended to Mr. Todor Zhivkov everywhere during his meetings and talks in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Great respect was shown personally toward Mr Todor Zhivkov and toward the Bulgarian people. A number of times and with respect were pointed out the successes of our country in the economic and intellectual development, the prestige of the Bulgarian leader in the F.R.G. and in the world as a man of vision, experienced and realistically thinking politician. A very favorable circumstance during the visit was the personal acquaintance of Mr. Todor Zhivkov with federal Chancellor Mr. Helmut Kohl, as well as with a number of party leaders, minister-presidents, distinguished public figures and presidents of large companies. The talks did not start from nothing but as a continuation and development of a dialogue and that is why they were open, concrete and constructive. Namely businesslike and rich in content -- this is the distinctive feature of the number of meetings during Mr. Todor Zhivkov's visit to the F.R.G. This working nature of the visit, the traditional relations between the two countries and the established good conditions and possiblities for cooperation made the dialogue between Bulgaria and the F.R.G very successful and fruitful, it opened a prospect for a new level in the relations in economy and technology, in science and education, in culture and tourism, in many spheres of life.

But besides the bilateral relations a chief topic of Mr. Todor Zhivkov's talks in the F.R.G. were also the questions of nuclear and conventional disarmament, security and peace in Europe and in the world.

The position explained and defended by Mr Todor Zhivkov that the threat of nuclear catastrophe looms over everybody, and that is why common must also be the readiness for disarmament and the responsibility for mankind's saving. This position found good response and agreement in many respects among the political circles in the F.R.G. This is of great importance because naturally during the discussions on international problems the West German politicians accepted the Bulgarian leader as a representative of the socialist community. That is why the political event: Mr. Todor Zhivkov's visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, with its mighty impetus for activation of the relations between the two countries and peoples, and with the establishment of more trust and conviction in the process of disarmament and detente is a considerable contribution to the efforts for universal security and peace in Europe and in the world.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION WITH CSSR ENDS

AU081919 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] On 8 June in Varna the session of the Bulgarian-CSSR Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation ended. The protocol on the session's work and results was signed by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the committee, and Ladislav Gerle, deputy chairman of the CSSR Government and chairman of the CSSR side of the committee.

Ladislav Gerle was awarded the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria Order, First Class.

BULGARIAN CANDIDATE FOR UNESCO TOP POST

AU031724 Sofia BTA in English 1619 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 3 (BTA) -- After UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow officially announced that he will not seek a new mandate, the Bulgarian Government decided to announce the candidacy of Academician Nikolay Todorov for that post at the 24th session of the organization's General Assembly.

In this way the Government of this country has expressed its interest in the future of the organization and has shown its adherence to its highly humane aims and tasks.

Academician Nikolay Todorov, a well-known scientist and public figure, is vice president of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. He has held responsible posts with UNESCO since 1966 and is current chairman of the General Conference. In this capacity he has worked for the preservation of the organization's universal nature and the protection of her goals and ideas.

Mr Todorov was born on June 21, 1921. He was elected academician in 1979. The scientist is founder and director of the Institute for Balkan Studies with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. He was elected chief secretary of the International Information Center on the Historic Sources about the Balkans and the Mediterranean (CIBAL).

Academician Nikolay Todorov taught and carried out research work in universities in the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, the F.R.G., Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, Spain, the Netherlands, Portugal, Finland, the U.S.A. and India.

He is an author of studies in history of Bulgaria and the Balkans for which he was awarded the Dimitrov Prize for Science.

From 1979 till 1983 he was ambassador of Bulgaria to the Hellenic Republic.

From 1972 to 1976 Academician Todorov was a member of UNESCO's Executive Council, and in 1976, at the 19th Session of UNESCO's General Conference he was elected for chairman of one of the three programme commissions. In 1981 he was elected a deputy-chairman of the International Commission for Scientific and Cultural History of Mankind.

At the 23rd General Conference of UNESCO, which was held in Sofia (October-November 1985) Academician Nikolay Todorov was unanimously elected for its chairman with a term of two years.

POLITBURO DECISION ON PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU021800 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jun 87 p 1

["Decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers" -- "Let Us Create Most Favorable Conditions for Fulfilling the Plan for 1987"]

[Text] A meeting of the Secretariat of the BCP Central Committee was held yesterday in the Boyana residence with the first secretaries of the okrug BCP committees and the chairmen of the economic assocations on fulfilling the plan for the country's socioeconomic, scientific, and technical development.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, spoke at the meeting.

The meeting discussed the tasks of the party, state, economic and social organs and organizations stemming from the decisions of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers of 29 May 1987 in connection with fulfilling the plan for this year.

The decision stressed that, in accordance with the documents of the 13th BCP Congress and the December Plenum of the BCP Central Committee, a profound and radical change has begun in the development of our economy. This change is connected with setting up the new economic structures and the application of the principles of self-management based on the new Labor Code and the Code for Economic Activity. The placing of socialist property under the administration and management of the labor collectives will create qualitatively new conditions for increasing their role in the management of the economy.

The approved policy for qualitatively new growth is already producing practical results. These are the fruit of the labor and creativity of our people, the labor collectives, and their leaderships. They confirm that the road chosen by the party and the people is the right one, and that the processes taking place in the development of the economy and the other spheres are irreversible.

However, the implementation of the radical change that has begun will involve the overcoming of difficulties. It will be impossible to apply the concept of restructuring the economy in accordance with the policy of qualitatively new growth in its entirety this year because, due to the great complexity of the problems, certain important normative documents have still not been drawn up and approved.

Substantial difficulties are also arising from a number of state and economic organs and organizations having still not grasped the historic importance of the radical change that is being carried out; apathy, lack of understanding and bureaucratic attitudes that create obstacles for the restructuring are apparent.

In a number of organizations the elected collective organs for self-management are still working according to the old principles and criteria, and are mainly seeking rights without taking on their responsibilities and obligations. In many economic organizations problems are cropping up. New requirements and tasks are still not being brought to the labor collectives, and the necessary steps are not being taken to explain them in good time and to mobilize the workers to fulfill these requirements and tasks.

Analysis shows that many state and economic organs and organizations allow themselves to fail to complete according to schedule the tasks under the state plan and their contractual obligations, and that the state orders for many types of goods are not being fulfilled. Scientific and technical achievements are being introduced into practice at a slow rate, the basic funds are not being put into action in good time, and the correlation between the latter and the increase of the average wage is being infringed upon.

The Politburo decision emphasizes that such an attitude toward the fulfillment of the plan can no longer be permitted. Serious measures and sanctions in force relating to all persons who fail to carry out their rights, obligations, and responsibilities.

All this requires that during the transitional period this year the forces of the party, the state and economic organs, the labor collectives, and organizations that have been instituted should be mobilized to fulfill to the letter the plan for 1987 and to further implement the restructuring in the economy.

In order to create an atmosphere of high political, administrative, and economic responsibility, and labor and financial discipline, the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers considers that the following is necessary:

The party, state, economic, trade union, Komsomol organs and organizations, and the labor collectives must critically examine their work carried out so far on fulfilling the plan for 1987 and should undertake everything necessary, in accordance with their rights, obligations, and responsibilities, to guarantee the fulfillment of the plan.

A further dialogue should take place between the State Planning Commission and the other state organizations and the self-managing organizations whose plans contain unsubstantiated discrepancies in relation to the state plan.

The leading organs of the self-managing organizations -- enterprises, trusts, and associations -- which are failing to open up existing reserves and new capacities for attaining the rates specified by the state, both in scale and qualitative indices, and are thereby creating conditions for nonfulfillment of the plan and slackening of the labor collectives, are to be most severely brought to account.

Particular attention should be given to overcoming the difficulties in material and technical supplies to ensure fulfillment of the state orders, providing the necessary resources and materials in short supply, to bring the norms for consumption of raw and other materials into conformity with the new technologies and national balances, to bring stocks in excess of the specified amounts into use, to ensure the smooth performance in production-sharing deliveries, and to ensure additional savings in raw and other materials.

The opportunities provided in the Labor Code and the Code for Economic Activity are to be utilized, including overall calculation of working time, changing rest days, and other measures, in order to create conditions for the fulfillment of state orders, for the growth of social labor productivity, and to speed up bringing the basic funds into operation. In this context, the economic organs and organizations are to create conditions to ensure the effective use of working time.

The requirement concerning the production of high-quality goods and increasing efficiency in introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress into practice is of exceptionally great importance, and is stressed in the decision.

The reorganization of the banking system must be completed within a short time, in accordance with the basic premises that have been approved.

The Ministry of Finance is instructed to approve normative documents for reducing administrative and other expenditures not related to production or the social development of the labor collectives, incurred by enterprises in recent of subsidies from the state budget.

In the event of passivity, an incorrect attitude, bureaucratic approaches, and illegal actions on the part of the state organs, both in the dialogues concerning the plan and in the course of the plan's execution, the Council of Ministers is to take decisive measures with economic and administrative consequences: reduction of salaries and cancellation of bonuses and awards in accordance with the normative documents, transfer to a lower-paid post, dismissal, and other measures.

Comprehensive support is to be given to the leading cadres at all levels which are boldly carrying out the party and state policy, and are prepared to enter into conflict in the name of the goals of restructuring and in order to establish the new.

The party organs and organizations are required to develop broad political and organizational work among the Communists and labor collectives in order to implement a radical change in the fulfillment of the plan for 1987 and the Ninth 5-Year-Plan. They are to wage an implacable struggle against inaction, routine, and bureaucratic attitudes. They are to root out old methods and approaches and establish a spirit of high responsibility for the causes of the Communists, leaders, and executive cadres. The party committees and organizations are to aim their work directly at the labor collectives and production units and to constantly increase the efficiency of party exigence and control.

The decision points out that the measures now proposed to mobilize the party, the state, economic, and social organizations, and the labor collectives are dictated by the need to create all conditions during this transitional period for the successful fulfillment of the plan for 1987 and for guaranteeing the consistent implementation of the policy of qualitative new growth. They are in accordance with the normative documents in force, and are permeated with a concern for raising the living standard of the people.

The Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers express confidence that the need for this mobilization will be correctly understood and assessed by all the workers, will find warm support and assistance among the members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, and will promote active positive actions by the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations for the further successful implementation of the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress.

NEW TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS ESTABLISHED

AU061441 Sofia BTA in English 1909 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 5 (BTA) — The plenum of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions took the decision for the establishment of ten trade union federations.

The federations will be a voluntary union of trade union organizations with common interests, aims and tasks, they will correspond to the economic associations, explained Mr. Petur Dyulgerov, alternate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. The activity of the federations will be determined by the problems and tasks of the production, economic and social sphere, by the delegates of the trade union organizations. The supreme body of the federations has to provide the opportunity for realization of the principle of direct representation of each organization. The establishment of the federations is a consequence of the resolutions of the 10th Congress of the Bulgarian Trade Unions for restructuring of their work.

The plenum also viewed the question of the trade union activity of the local and basic organizations, of the new structure of territorial bodies: Municipal and District of Councils. The tasks will not be set from "above" but will correspond to the real needs of the workteams, who through their permanent body: the delegates' meeting, will express the interests of each worker. The structural changes aim to create preconditions for qualitatively new work of the trade unions in the conditions of self-management of workteams.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS REPORTED FOR 31 MAY-6 JUN

AU061811 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts from 31 May to 6 June carries the following economic reports (time and date of each broadcast given in parentheses):

The Chemical and Pharmaceutical Scientific Research Institute held a festive meeting in Sofia to mark its 40th anniversary. The director of the institute, "which is the central unit of the Farmakhim Economic Trust," announced the commissioning of new small-scale production capacities by the institute: a small enterprise for biosynthesis, "to produce the first small quantities of new antibiotics and other fermentation products"; "a small enterprise to isolate and refine natural products of fermentation processes," associated with the former; and a small enterprise to produce medical drugs in ready-to-use forms (such as pills, capsules, etc.). In addition, a new computer center, "to be used by the Farmakhim Economic Trust and other biotechnological and chemical units," was officially opened in Sofia today. (0900 GMT 3 June)

Khaskovo Okrug:

The okrug's industrial enterprises overfulfilled the plan for the first 5 months of 1987, producing extra goods to the value of 14.4 million leva. (1730 GMT 5 June)

Ruse Okrug:

The Ivan Dimitrov Shipbuilding Works in Ruse completed a 5,500-tonne tanker for the USSR's river transport fleet. (1730 GMT 1 June)

More than 10 industrial enterprises in Ruse Okrug maintain active cooperation with industrial plants in the FRG. (1730 GMT 2 June)

Ruse's "Dunavska Koprina" Plant has exported 200,000 meters of silk fabrics to the FRG since the beginning of 1987. (1730 GMT 4 June)

Shumen Okrug:

The okrug statistical directorate reported that the okrug's industrial enterprises failed to fulfill their production plan for May; the value of the production shortfall was 5 million leva. (1730 GMT 6 June)

Silistra Okrug:

The okrug's statistical department announced that the okrug's socioeconomic development plan for the first 5 months of 1987 had been overfulfilled, with production of goods in excess of the plan requirements to the value of 1.6 million leva. (1730 GMT 5 June)

Stara Zagora Okrug:

Production capacity to produce Bulgaria's first synthetic diamonds was opened today in a combine [name indistinct] in the town of Kazanluk. The combine's production will meet Bulgartia's requirements for synthetic diamonds. (1500 GMT 6 June)

Varna Okrug:

In Varna the Vasil Kolarov Diesel Engine Plant "is carrying out the technological reequipment of its diesel production lines at an accelerated rate." The plant is installing 15 fully automated production lines to ensure that its products are fully competitive in foreign markets. (0900 GMT 6 June)

Individual plants:

Major overhaul of the power units of the Dimo Dichev Thermoelectric Power Plant has been completed ahead of time. The plant will now produce an additional 12 million kilowatt-hours of electricity. The decision has been taken to add an additional two power units to the plant, which is attached to the Maritsa-Iztok Power Station. (1730 GMT 5 June)

BRIEFS

PLOVDIV ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION — The Permanent Environmental Protection and Reproduction Commission of the National Assembly is sitting in Plovdiv. The session was opened and chaired by the commission's chairman, Nikolay Georgiev, secretary of the Permanent Board of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union. Taking part in the work of the session are Drazha Vulcheva, deputy chairman of the National Assembly; Todor Bozhinov, chairman of the Committee for Protection of the Environment under the Council of Ministers; and National Assembly deputies. Two questions are being discussed: the fulfillment of the programs for introducing scientific and technical achievements for preserving and reproducing the natural environment in Plovdiv Okrug, and the condition of the waters of Maritsa River. The parliamentary commission adopted specific decisions on protecting the natural environment. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 May 87 AU]

POLISH CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION VISIT — Sofia, May 25 (BTA) — Mr Georgi Dzhagarov, vice president of the State Council, received Mr Kazimierz Morawski, member of the Polish Council of State and chairman of the Christian Citizens' Association in Poland (Ch.S.S.). Mr Kaximierz Morawski is paying a visit to Bulgaria as a guest of the Bulgarian Patriarchate. The meeting was attended by Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the Committee for Affairs of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and the Religious Denominations. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1855 25 May 87 AU]

SOVIET TEACHERS EXCHANGE — Today the 10 Days of Leading Soviet Teaching Experience begin in Bulgaria. This event is dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Eminent Soviet pedagogues and educational figures will have meetings with their Bulgarian colleagues from Sofia, Plovdiv, Sliven, Tolbukhin, and Vidin. In visiting our educational establishments, they will learn about the restructuring of the Bulgarian schools, share their experience of teaching and educational work, and tell of how they are utilizing modern forms of teaching. A festive meeting, chaired by Ilcho Dimitrov, minister of national education, was held in the Georgi Kirkov Hall in the BCP Building in Sofia. The meeting was attended by Comrade Yordan Yotov and Leonid Grekov, the Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 May 87 AU]

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA: HOFFMANN ARTICLE ON RESTRUCTURING

AU050753 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 May 87 p 3

[Article by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, "using ideas from a speech delivered at the aktiv of party functionaries from the sectors of transportation, communications, trade, construction, health care, agencies of people's control, and the social security sphere," held in Prague on 19 May: "Responsible, Honest Work Above All"]

[Text] Questions concerning people's lives, relations between them, and their responsibility are topical in current political work. People now often speak about all the things that restructuring the economic mechanism and the entire life of society will bring. Yes, restructuring is inevitable; a consistent transition toward intensive development, toward the application of science and technology is impossible without it; without restructuring we will be unable to ensure a further significant upsurge of socialism. The overwhelming majority of the Czechoslovak working people welcome the process of restructuring in the USSR and call for the acceleration of a similar process in the CSSR, because they are convinced of its correctness and urgency. They rightly expect that restructuring will introduce order into management and supplier-user relations, into supplies of materials and technology, that it will result in a broader application of the socialist principles of remuneration according to the results of work, and that managerial agencies and functionaries at all levels will not only speak about deepening socialist democracy, but will finally consider the experiences, views, and comments of the working people, as called for by the 17th CPCZ Congress and recalled with urgency by the Fifth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee. However, there are many who call for restructuring, constantly talk about it, and demand a great deal of others, but who are not all that demanding when it comes to themselves, forgetting that high demands will also be placed on them.

This reminds me a bit of a statement published in one newspaper: We are sloppy and messy in our work because it is advantageous for each of us. Yes, it is advantageous for each of us when his wages are raised on the basis of higher labor productivity achieved by others. And, judging from our findings and from examples cited in the materials of people's control committees, we could add that this is advantageous because the consequences of my sloppiness and irresponsibility do not yet affect me, but someone else.

However, at the same time it has become quite clearly apparent that we are far from using our own possibilities and untapped potentials, that we remain indifferent to many shortcomings, the elimination of which is within our power, that political-organizational work is superficial and the discussion of problems frequently formalistic. Many functionaries and party agencies do not deal with comments from members of their own collectives or from other working people with the required seriousness; and the enactment of the party organizations' right of control, the implementation of a well-thought-out cadre policy, the calling of senior staff who are party members to account, and the drawing of conclusions, along party lines, from failure to fulfill tasks or the resolutions of party agencies -- especially if this nonfulfillment is of long-term nature -- are often not put into effect at all in practical life. It is our duty to energetically put an end to this state of affairs.

Complaints are justly being made about the difficulty of the whole process. Let us ask wherein this difficulty lies. It lies above all in our own inability to come to terms properly with the requirements of restructuring. Essentially, it is a struggle between the new and the old. The power of the old has struck deep roots in us, we have grown accustomed to a certain comfort, which we give up only reluctantly. It must be conceded that all of us have somehow grown self-complacent, that is hard for us to give up this little sheltered corner in which it is relatively easy to live. But overcoming what is old and setting matters into motion, especially by means of society's control of all that's going on, by means of openness and criticism, is an inseparable part of restructuring. When the possibility to hide in one's sheltered little corner disappears, each of us will strive to discharge his duties.

All senior staff, in particular, must start with restructuring, and they must do so starting with themselves. If we demand better work only of others and do not set an example ourselves, without striving to perfect our own activity, we will not live to see any real restructuring of society and upsurge of socialism.

The Right People to the Right Places [subhead]

The party has stressed more than once that the higher and more responsible the post someone holds, the more there is demanded of him, and the greater his personal contribution must be. This holds true with even greater urgency for the process of restructuring.

The present places far greater demands on leading functionaries and on cadres in general. Many of them cannot keep up with the pace that has been set, and many of those who lived well in the atmosphere of mediocrity and low expectations can now be seen more clearly. One cannot thus be surprised that there are substantially more cadre changes at present than in past years.

The party's stand is clear. He who is not up to the tasks, who does not want to or is unable to be active and to take a productive part in the strategy of accelerating socioeconomic development, in restructuring, must make room for others. Our society has no shortage of qualified cadres -- Communists, members of other political parties, and people without party affiliation. They all have a chance to assert themselves creatively and with commitment. That is why we now find many new leading staff. We naturally also reckon with a contribution to the further upsurge from a considerable part of those comrades who have already been working in various senior posts for some time. As Comrade Gorbachev said, everyone must be given a chance in restructuring; that means including those who, until now, have worked well and competently in senior posts. After all, even in the Soviet Union the tens of thousands of current principal officials did not come out of the blue, but had previously been working in various responsible posts. The CPSU's present line is giving them wings for a new flight.

Even in our country there is a considerable number of functionaries and senior staff who are able and determined to work successfully under the new conditions. There are also plenty who, despite a lack of understanding and all kinds of obstacles, had even previously shown their sincere endeavor to genuinely come to terms with their duties and to meet the requirements of criticism and self-criticism and unity between words and action. Today they feel as though they have been born anew since they can substantially enhance their activity in building socialism and implementing the party's policy.

That is why the main criterion is not and cannot be whether someone has already been a functionary or whether he is only now becoming one, but whether he is sincerely dedicated to the cause of restructuirng, whether he has the prerequisites, abilities, and appropriate character traits and moral qualities, and whether he is determined and willing to invest all his strength in this challenging revolutionary process.

Past experience has taught us that in revolutionary times it always soon becomes apparent who is just a big mouth and a careerist, who is not concerned about society but about himself and who, on the other hand, is a genuine fighter for the party's policy, for socialism and the interests of the working people.

Not all of those who speak about restructuring so clamorously and give everyone lessons about the new thinking are sincere and willing to do anything substantial. Most likely, they will not be seen as soon as they find out that restructuring means greater demands, better work, public control over and criticism of each one of us, that it is a call on everyone, without exception, to improve their work!

I would like to stress, in particular, that there is no discrepancy between the line of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the process of restructuring. And not only that -- consistent restructuring is the basic condition for implementing the congress line.

We must also reject with all due resoluteness the relatively widespread notion that it is in fact enough to wait for the implementation of the restructuring of the economic mechanism and everything will automatically be perfect. This is a dangerous and harmful tendency. First, because even now it is our duty to change -- expeditiously and without waiting for anything -- our approaches to the fulfillment of tasks and plans in keeping with the requirements of the 17th CPCZ Congress, in keeping with the fifth session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Second, what is involved is not just the restructuring of the economic mechanism, but the restructuring of all work, a change in the conduct and thinking of each one of us. In this respect, too, there is nothing to wait for. That is why the party categorically demands that we all start with this process, and that we do so immediately and everywhere.

And third, no economic mechanism, no matter how perfect it may be, and regardless of whether it becomes effective in a year or in 3 years, will carry out changes on its own. We will not achieve the requisite turnabout without intensive work, without a struggle to assert the new mechanism. And there is surely no need to particularly emphasize that this struggle must be waged by everyone, starting with the work collectives and enterprise managements and ending with the senior staffs of sectors and with the governments.

Changing the Style of Work [subhead]

The best preparation for this will be the everyday effort to improve our work, overcome shortcomings, and meet the targets of the plan, and -- as far as the experimenting enterprises are concerned -- to make greatest possible use of the set rules in order to gain as much experience as possible. We will then be not only well prepared for the incomparably greater demands confronting us in implementing the new economic mechanism, but we will also prepare far more favorable conditions for this transition.

Such is the line of the party.

The 17th CPCZ Congress quite clearly formulated the main thrust of our activity in this respect. The political report of the CPCZ Central Committee states: "The struggle for intensification, for scientific-technical development, for the implementation of structural changes, and for a substantial improvement in management and planning must become the main content of the activity of party, state, and economic agencies. Everywhere this requires an enhancement of organization and discipline, a fundamental improvement in the style of work, and the creation of a commensurate creative and active atmosphere. In harmony with the requirements of the time to change the psychology of people and the methods of their activity, we must more resolutely overcome stereotypes, technological conservatism, inertia, and habits stemming from the extensive development of the economy.... A vigorous step in implementing the long-term strategic line of economic and social development must be taken in the Eighth 5-Year Plan."

Are we able to cope with this task? I do not doubt that we are.

Even decades ago the workers' class, the Czechoslovak working people, and the CPCZ leadership successfully mastered revolutionary tasks such as nationalization, socialist industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture, and cultural revolution and ensured mighty socioeconomic development, all of which in its totality resulted in the construction of socialist society. Notwithstanding the unceasing and many-sided attacks by the class enemy, and in spite of all our own mistakes, errors, and shortcomings, the country developed and people's living standards kept growing. That is why the 17th congress was able to note that the CSSR is a consolidated, politically strong, and economically and socially advanced state with high living and cultural standards for its population. We have gained enormous experience in building and defending socialism. We have a reliable ally and faithful friend, the USSR, which provides us with a great inspiring example of how to come to terms with the present unusually complex tasks. That is why we are sure that we will meet the current main targets — the revolutionary restructuring of the economy and society at large, as well as the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

If we show the appropriate determination, emphasis, and consistency, we will surely be successful. Almost 300,000 Communists work among the approximately 2 million people who are employed in the branches of transportation, communications, trade, construction, health care, agencies of people's control, and the social security sphere. If we consider the tens of thousands of qualified managerial employees and the at least 600,000 dedicated trade union, youth union, and other functionaries, the tremendous resurces at our disposal become apparent, resources which, I am sorry to say, we have used only partly thus far.

To mobilize these resources, to orient them correctly, to set their vision in the main direction — this is the obligation of party organizations, an assignment which we must fulfill, cost what it may.

This is precisely what the Central Committee expects of all functionaries of CPCZ primary organizations. We must all step on the gas and demonstrate that we are serious about what we want, that Communists working in construction, transportation, communications, trade, people's control agencies, health care, and the entire social sphere realize their responsibility.

We Cannot Afford Not To Fulfill the Plan [subhead]

It follows from published data that thus far tasks have not been met in accordance with the Eighth 5-Year Plan. We cannot be satisfied, especially with the fulfillment of qualitative indicators and with the growing number of enterprises falling short of these indicators.

The number of centrally administered organizations in this sector with losses in excess of Kcs10 million and the total losses of these organizations both increased last year. These total losses were Kcs370 million higher than foreseen by the plan. This is an alarming fact.

Let us just arrange everything, consider where the losses are, and add up these losses to see that an astronomical total sum comes out. If we were to only partially forestall these mostly unnecessary losses, our economic situation would be better and the chances for social measures far greater and more extensive.

The existence of formidable difference between comparable organizations working under roughly the same conditions shows that the basic cause of these differences and the remedy must be sought in the human factor, in diverse approaches by managerial staffs, collectives, and not least by functionaries and members of the party. That is why we must approach them in a differentiated fashion and discuss with everyone the removal of the shortcomings that occur in specific ways at one workplace or another.

When speaking about the necessity of ensuring fulfillment of the branches' planned tasks, it is appropriate to stress the exceptional responsibility of the whole sector for both the good and smooth functioning of the national economy and a calm and contented life for all citizens.

Virtually all our citizens come across the work results of the branches discussed here, and they do so practically from early morning until late at night. They accompany them at work and at home, in their private lives. The quality of our work, of this or that collective, is reflected in people's frame of mind, in their mood, and thereby also in their work performance. Shortcomings in transportation, communications, trade, health care, and construction, in particular, embitter people's lives. We often react to them with irritation. Unfortunately, in doing so we pillory the shortcomings and malpractices of others and take little note of our own, and do not think enough about our own work.

Untapped Resources [subhead]

The impression is often created that in the rush of work -- especially when we are unable to organize it well and have to catch up with the plan in a last-minute rush -- we cease to realize that we are here to serve the people, quite specific people, and that each failure, mistake, or our unsuitable behavior, each instance of poor performance by a transportation worker, communications worker, shop assistant, health service employee, or builder has a negative impact on a great number of citizens and can not only mar their mood and complicate their lives, but also cause an accident and thus be responsible for injury or death.

It is thus undisputed that, to a considerable degree, satisfying the working people and other citizens -- children, young people, as well as old people -- hinges on the quality of the work of these branches. At the same time, we have to remember that shortcomings abound in this sector. Most of them are unnecessary and would not exist if we discharged our duties honestly and with initiative and consistency, if senior staff lived up to their responsibility, if party members took the lead in the struggle for the high performance and good reputation of their collective and entire branches.

Let us try to visualize all the things to which a citizen becomes exposed through our fault when the problems of all these sectors make themselves felt in the life of one citizen in the course of a single day. This mental image is really hard to bear, and it is thus no wonder that citizens are dissatisfied. We should realize this and draw conclusions from it.

Simultaneously with eliminating the shortcomings discussed above, we also cannot dodge giving an answer to the question of how we are coping with other problems and abuses, and who is responsible for these phenomena. I am thinking of issues such as the bloated and still growing administrative apparatus; blind departmentalism damaging the entire national economy and society's interests; low utilization of working hours and expensive building and other machinery imported for hard currency; expensive imports of articles which we export cheaply; the long-term nonfulfillment of the housing modernization plan, but also the impossibly long construction deadlines; the great number of domestically manufactured items that are continuously in short supply, the range of which has recently been enlarged by banal trifles -- spare parts worth a farthing which, however, put out of operation even relatively expensive consumer goods; as well as the way in which hospital beds are used, the use of pharmaceuticals, and many other problems.

Because these shortcomings in work are manifested on a mass scale and have spread like an epidemic, they have to be combated thoroughly [generalne], without delay, and everywhere. It is everyone's duty to start with himself, at his place of work, in his collective. And who else is to take the lead if not Communists, party organizations, and, above all, their committees.

As the Fifth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee stressed, the congress line can be translated into life only by means of a wide-ranging application of science and technology. The Central Committee's statement that no fundamental turn in the utilization of scientific-technical progress has taken place thus far also holds completely true for the branches within the jurisdiction of our department. Evidently not all managerial agencies and party organizations realize with sufficient clarity that this is a paramount revolutionary task. If we do not want the resolution of this last Central Committee session to meet the fate of preceding sessions on scientific-technical development, we as Communists must not become reconciled to the existing state of affairs with regard to this issue as well.

This issue also undoubtedly has two sides to it. One of them is the fact that a large number of workplaces are equipped with outdated technology which we will be unable to replace by new and more efficient technology in the near future. However, at the same time we have workplaces that are equipped with the most sophisticated technology which use it for single-shift operation only, and even then not fully. At the same time we also fail to use the creative potentials of our branches' employees. The results of our own research and development and approved inventions and improvement proposals remain unutilized for years and a grudging approach to innovators and their endeavor to move things ahead persists.

The executive staffs of the majority of the sectors discussed here deal inadequately with the efficient utilization of the capacities of their research and development base. The following data clearly show that this base represents a force that is not negligible. Within the jurisdiction of our sectors there are 125 research and development institutes with a staff of more than 24,000, of whom more than 13,000 are researchers. And even though we have 170 party organizations in these institutes, the results of their work are not commensurate with the data listed here.

We have not yet had an opportunity to have a discussion with scientists from all the branches, but even the course of the exchanges of views with some scientific capacities has shown how we squander our immense creative potentials.

Our discussion with the Board of the Scientific Council of the Ministry of Health, a discussion rich in content that will continue, demonstrates that many Czechoslovak scientists are among the best in the world, that they view the needs of society realistically, feel great responsibility for solving health care problems, and are uncovering considerable unused potentials in their branch, including potentials that can be tapped rapidly and whose utilization requires neither extraordinary resources nor investments.

Encouraging Initiative [subhead]

We constantly bear in mind that if the executive staffs of individual sectors provide the right impetus, show their permanent interest, render support to the creative staffers of research and development institutes and workplaces, and vigorously assert the results of their activity in practice, within a short time this could considerably accelerate scientific-technical development -- a reliable instrument for raising the performance of our branches -- and increase national income.

And what use do we make of the creative capacities of higher educational establishment and of the institutes of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences that offer their cooperation?

It is equally essential that we devote greater attention to the creative technical initiative work collectives and individuals. That means to the movement of inventors and improvers, to the comprehensive efficiency brigades, to rationalization workshops, the ZENIT drive, and the Prague Appeal. The proportion of employees for the aforesaid branches that are involved in all these drives is mostly below the national average.

For example, whereas 4 percent of working people are involved in the movement of inventors and improvers nationwide, on the railroads it is 5 percent, in the building sector 3.7 percent, in passenger traffic 3.3 percent, in communications just 2 percent, in health care 1.8 percent, and in trade 1.5 percent.

In the CSSR as a whole, 2.76 percent of employees are involved in comprehensive efficiency brigades, but in communications it is 2.65 percent, in the building sector 2.45 percent, in health care 2.35 percent, in railroad traffic 1.22 percent and in the rest of the transportation sector 1.91 percent, and in trade 1.05 percent.

These figures only confirm -- especially when compared with the nationwide average, which in itself is not exceptionally high -- that far from everywhere do people display the appropriate attitude to a source of growth of such importance as scientific-technical development. At the same time, they show in which direction we must turn our attention.

The experience accumulated until now makes it clear that we will achieve significant development of science and technology only by tapping all existing potentials, by being more demanding, responsible, consistent, and persistent.

In this connection I would like to recall two more important circumstances: first of all, the importance of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technological Progress of the Member States of the CEMA Until the Year 2000 and the essential need to make use of all possibilities to expand and intensify scientific-technical cooperation with the USSR, because this is the only reliable path to achieve world standards.

Second, one of the important internal conditions of success is the young generation's wide-ranging participation in solving the complex tasks of scientific-technical development. It is this young generation that will determine future developments, including the prerequisites and the standard of its own life.

Antisocial Phenomena [subhead]

Grave shortcomings and antisocial phenomena cause tremendous losses to the entire national economy, substantially reduce its efficiency, and ultimately harm the collectives themselves, to say nothing of the moral-political consequences and damage. I could also cite other negative phenomena, the consequences of which, if viewed individually, do not represent great financial losses but which are widespread and recur all the time. Every day we register a few of them in the branches under debate while, naturally, we do not learn about all of them.

Let me mention, for example, the following cases: a diesel passenger train runs into a standing or moving passenger or freight train because it does not respect the "stop" railroad signal and enters a track that is not vacant. The shunting chief does not pay due heed because, supposedly, he is preoccupied with other activities; the shunter then directs the train to the occupied track. The signaling equipment at an unprotected railroad crossing is out of operation and passing trains collide with automobiles. And so forth and so forth. These are incomprehensible and inexplicable, outright warning examples of sloppiness and lack of discipline threatening the greatest of all values -- human lives. The smooth operation of the railroads is also being disrupted by a great number of technical breakdowns, which are a result of negligence and superficial control.

I must also mention the great number of instances of embezzlement and other financial machination, appropriation of funds belonging to organizations, or enrichment at the expense of customers in retail trade, in communications, and elsewhere. There are naturally other abuses and ailments that need to be continuously exposed and mercilessly punished.

Let us admit the truth that work and technological discipline are criminally lax, that plant, enterprise, and ministerial control do not function well, that cadre work is fraught with serious weaknesses. Otherwise it would have been impossible for people to be given approval to hold functions with increased responsibility for citizens' lives or for financial funds when they had previously been tried in court, even a couple of times, for offenses that disqualify them from such assignments. It is hard to understand that a man who has already been sentenced four times in court can be appointed as department head of a construction enterprise or why, in the communications sector, female employees are retained in the same functions who are known to have committed the criminal offense of pilferage and who are thus in fact allowed to carry on this activity unperturbed.

Organizations in the other branches constiutute no exception; I am addressing these facts primarily to the managerial agencies, even though party committees cannot be absolved of their responsibility either.

However, I have one question exclusively for the committees of party organizations. How is it possible for some of these loafers, embezzlers, and sometimes repeatedly convicted law-breakers to be members of the party? The committees should not be indifferent to such cases, nor should they be indifferent to all other negative phenomena discussed here. How is it possible that they do not deal with them, do not draw conclusions, and do not demand tough measures? And why do they not ponder what the actual atmosphere is like at workplaces where similar offenses occur without arousing attention?

When we tolerate even only isolated instances of criminal activity -- although, incidentally, they are not isolated at all -- it casts aspersions on the entire staff, even on those who work honestly. And, after all, these represent the overwhelming majority.

We must achieve a fundamental turnabout in our activity, cost what it may. And we will succeed in this only if party organizations and their committees, if all Communists consistently implement the resolution of the 17th congress and the requirements of the letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the struggle against negative phenomena, and if they launch intensive political and organizational work and persuade working people that restructuring starts with each of them and that it consists in the energetic elimination of shortcomings and in a marked improvement in the quality of work in all sectors.

Eliminating Formalism [subhead]

Many of the examples of shortcomings mentioned have their origin in our own work. Therefore, let us, for example, ponder the exceptionally high percentage of those competing and the considerable number of working people involved in the movement of the Brigades of Socialist Labor. The competition involves 84 percent of employees of the transportation and the health sectors, 91-22 percent of employees in the trade and communications sectors, and the percentage of working people who are members of the Brigades of Socialist Labor is between 37 percent (in trade) and 55-57 percent (on the railroad and in the health care sphere). Should this not show up much more positively in the standard and the results of these branches' work? Certainly. And if this is not the case, then we can draw only one conclusion -- genuine competition has disappeared, and a considerable part of the pledges are either formulastic or are not oriented toward the desired direction, or they do correspond to demands, but are not being fulfilled.

Other data, too, provide a cause for reflection. Whereas statewide about 12 percent of workers are involved in the competition to improve quality (and understandably, this is not enough), in communications the figure is 22.6 percent, and in construction almost 20 percent. In the other branches the situation is considerably worse -- in nonrailroad transportation 8.5 percent, on the railroad 6.5 percent, and in trade 6.1 percent. We should also note the fact that one- to two-thirds of our branches' workers did not react at all to the initiative of the Central Trade Union Council [URO], and one-sixth to one-fourth of the others have only partially reacted. Nor are the Brigades of Socialist Labor reacting in the desired manner. In view of the fact that the URO initiative is mainly oriented toward quality indicators, and that top-level party agencies have welcomed and support it because of this, then such a limited number of quality pledges is a sign of serious weaknesses in political work, not only on the part of the management and trade union agencies, but also on the part of party agencies and organizations.

Although the development of initiative is the affair of the economic management and trade union -- or possibly also of another social organization, for example the Socialist Youth Union or the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society -- this state of affairs and other momentous issues cannot remain outside the attention of party committees. All the more so since the Communists should set the pace, provide an example, and be at the head. Therefore, in an informal way the committees of the CPCZ primary organizations must pay constant attention to this issue and gradually make plan fulfillment correspond more to the high number of people participating in the competition. The committee of a party organization should invite a director and a functionary of the trade unions, of the Socialist Youth Union, and of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society, have an analysis submitted on the state and the orientation of competition and pledges, assess the participation and role of the Communists, and adopt corresponding conclusions, the fulfillment of which it will then check consistently.

Here the party agencies can rely on the results of the work of the CPCZ's control and auditing commissions, committees of people's control, the state energy inspection authority, Inspekta, as well as other control agencies which provide data on serious shortcomings in various enterprises, plants, institutes, and institutions. These data, unfortunately, do not elicit an apprpriate reaction from Communists or committees of the party organization.

Quality in First Place [subhead]

When assessing the question of quality, we realize that it concerns the aforementioned branches in three respects. What is involved above all is the quality of construction materials, construction production itself, and production of pharmaceuticals. One has to admit that there have been a great number of criticial reminders regarding the quality of some construction materials and no small part of construction production -- especially as regards the shortage of flat roofs and outside panels. And these critical reminders are increasing. However, the 17th CPCZ Congress' demand for higher quality is not addressed only to production, but also applies to the entire economic and social activity. This means that it fully concerns the standard of transportation, communications, and trade sectors' activity, as well as health care.

We have already been successful in many respects, but much more work is still before us. We very often speak about shortcomings quite openly and critically, for example about the completely inadequate comfort of railroad travel, but the situation does not change, obviously, because neither the conclusions nor the level of the perceived reality and causes correspond to the level of organizational and realizational [realizacna] activity. I recently read fundamental, critical material that was published concerning shortcomings in the railroad and was addressed to its own ranks, and one can certainly agree with its contents. However, the main thing is missing: What conclusions, what measures have been adopted, what are we doing or not doing in order to achieve a turn? And in this one can obviously see the answer to the justified question about why the situation has not changed for the better for such a long time.

Let us also ponder the results to date of the quality checks with which the committees of people's control have been entrusted. No one can doubt that this is a necessary, responsible, and effective activity. Despite the fact that, thus far, only a short span of time has elapsed since the introduction of the quality checks, and that we only have experience from a few enterprises available, it is already possible to draw some conclusions now.

There is one thing, and I am convinced that it is a substantial thing, about which we can already talk today. The causes of poor quality production do not have only a so-called objective character; very often the manufacturers' collectives are responsible for them. They are evidence of insufficient ardor for the cause, inadequate interest in utilizing the knowledge and experience of technicians and skilled workers. They are evidence that for all practical purposes the initial, interoperational, and final control does not function. Since it was possible to eliminate shortcomings and their causes "thanks" to the intervention and assistance of the workers of the committees of people's control, as was the case in other instances with Inspekta's intervention, it is obvious that the causes were not external in these cases, that suppliers, subcontractors, the quality of material, and such like, could not be blamed. Despite that, we are rightly asking economic managers, and party and trade union organizations how they cope with their role and responsibility, whether their energy is not exhausted by complaining about others, and whether they have time and energy left to ponder their own work.

Changing this state of affairs is an integral part and a prerequisite of the restructuring. Comrade Husak had this in mind when he said in his closing speech at the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Session: "The exactingness of our objectives requires that at all levels we press for...a critical glance at the fulfillment of tasks, at shortcomings, of which there are still plenty in various sectors, and energetically pressing for their rectification."

The Tasks of Communists [subhead]

Let us realize that the standard of the Communists' activity — of ranking personnel as well as the committees of the party organizations — will be judged according to how they cope with that demand. That also will be the yardstick and the proof of the unity of their words and deeds.

I would like to recall once more the Central Committee's report to the 17th CPCZ Congress, its passage which is devoted to party work. "Today," the report stresses, "when we are assessing, in all sectors, the demands on the work of Communists, openness in discussions is of particular importance, openness which includes truthfulness when assessing a situation, the ability to see shortcomings and errors, a broad flow of information and a regular rendering of accounts. In party agencies and organizations it is necessary to create conditions for the broad participation of Communists, for the solution of problems, for a constructive exchange of views and experience, for a critical analysis of the results of work. It is necessary to comprehensively apply the Leninist principle of collectiveness and enhance the role of elected party agencies, of their plenary sessions, and of the membership meetings. It is necessary to see to it that vital issues are put on the agenda of party deliberations, that urgent problems are not sidestepped, and that working people are informed about the results of deliberations. It is necessary to rid intraparty life of formalism, of consultations and discussions which solve nothing, and not to measure activity by the number of meetings and various actions, but by practical deeds and concrete results.

"This is why we put such emphasis on party deliberations having a businesslike, working character, on their providing Communists with a clear orientation for their work and stimulating them toward creative activity."

I am drawing attention to this part of the congress report because it summarizes everything that is most important for the party organizations now.

Each committee, each party organization knows best its sore spots, and therefore can ensure that things move forward within the range of its activity. This will be a practical and exacting check of their comprehension of the true state of affairs, as well as of their ability to find solutions and ensure rectification.

Daily contact and discussions with the working people are a reliable path. Party committees, functionaries, every individual Communist must not avoid an exchange of views with the other working people; on the contrary, they have the duty to seek them out and develop a lively, direct, informal dialogue with them about urgent issues, about the situation and problems of an enterprise, plant, or work collective, about the share in overall shortcomings, about the possibilities of solutions and of a greater contribution to the faster development of the national economy and the entire society.

We have the duty to consult with collectives, reply to their suggestions and recommendations, create an atmosphere of open criticism and self-criticism, seriously deal with the recommendations of the working people which we come across in normal contact at worksites, as well as with those addressed to the management of an enterprise or a ministry, the highest party, state, and other agencies. It is also necessary to react honorably to the critical reminders working people send to newspapers, which are increasingly being published in the pages of the press or are cropping up in radio or television programs.

This is the road to creating an atmosphere of trust, to convincing the working people that the party has their interests and needs at heart at all times. It is the expression of the policy expressed by the slogan "More socialism, more democracy."

The above-mentioned demands apply to all the CPCZ's primary organizations in the above-mentioned branches. And the fact that this is no small power is attested to by the approximately 7,000 primary party organizations that are active in this sphere.

Of course, this also means that wherever this is not the case, the party committees must become aware of their responsibility for implementing the right to control, for carrying out the party's cadre policy, and for the consistent defense of the working people's interests. We can achieve this only when we put an end to the state of affairs — everywhere — about which Comrade Husak has spoken critically and more than once. What I mean is a situation when a director has the chairman of a party organization in one pocket and the chairman of the enterprise committee of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in the other pocket, when the party committee is more an instrument of the manager [veduci pracovnik] than a political agency which asserts the party policy, something which weakens the political influence of the party organizations, limits their influence on work collectives, and strengthening the trend toward technocratism.

More Courage and Honesty [subhead]

And now a few words on a question from a chairman of an enterprise committee, who asks: "Am I a party functionary or an economic worker [hospodarsky pracovnik]? How do I have to behave in the committee, and when I get back to the worksite?" We come across such a question fairly frequently. This question is a serious reason to ponder how far we have come in failing to comprehend our responsibility as Communists. And this question could even be expanded. And how do we behave as Communists at home, at the worksite, or elsewhere? Where and when are we Communists? By the way, our experience and much of what was said here, shows that we are not functionaries and Communists even at a membership meeting or a committee meeting. Otherwise we would have to express ourselves more frankly and more critically at these meetings and draw different conclusions, and the fact that a director of a sector or a deputy minister or minister himself would look at us askance should not stop us. After all, this is my duty as a Communist.

Yes, we must be more honest, more courageous. This is connected with unpleasantness, but there is no other road. For many of us everything seems to be complicated only because we have stopped being used to approaching tasks in this way, to seeing the role of a Communist in this way. And now, finally, the moment has come when we can no loner avoid it, when we must proceed in the way that is expected of Communists. This struggle will be waged, above all, by Communists. If they will not wage it who will? On whom else do we want to rely? I repeat, this is not simple, this is exacting, but the party has repeated many times that a Communist is not the one who receives more, but the one from whom more is demanded. This is one of the most complex, most responsible, and most exacting aspects of the CPCZ membership. A party member must be a Communist everywhere — at the meeting of a party organization, at a worksite, at home, everywhere. If we do not succeed in changing this, if we do not master ourselves, nothing can change. This is the condition for and the beginning of the restructuring. This is the guarantee of its success.

The Central Committee expects that the all-enterprise committees and the committees of the primary organizations of the CPCZ in central agencies — in ministries, in economic production units, and in general directorates — will play a substantially greater role.

CZECH GOVERNMENT NOTES FUEL SUPPLY SHORTAGES

LD091754 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] At its session today, the Czech Government approved the draft final account for last year. The nonfulfillment of the planned tasks in managing raw materials, production materials, and power, and the shortages in choice and quality of goods have led a reduction in the creation of financial resources for the state budget and in economic organizations.

The government has instructed the appropriate ministers, councils of the regional national committees, and the National Committee of Prague to assess the causes of the negative developments in financial management of organizations and to prepare a program for the remaining years of the 5-year plan to overcome the difficulties. The government stressed the need to increase the share of intensification factors in the creation of financial resources. It went on to discuss supplies of solid fuels to the domestic market during the past year and the prospects up to the end of the current year.

The government instructed the minister of trade, in cooperation with the CSSR minister of fuels and power, to ensure the necessary increase in deliveries of assorted brown coal and coke. The minister of forestry and water conservation was instructed to increase the supply of timber for fuel by at least 150,000 cubic meters. The national committees were instructed to economize with fuels, to be more enterprising in using local resources, and to help the citizens extract waste timber from forests.

The Czech Government then analyzed the results of the review of adherence to socialist legality and discipline in organizations. It instructed the members of the Government to ensure the elimination of shortcomings revealed during implementation of aims of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium letter on increasing the efficiency of the struggle for the principles of the socialist legality, morality, and discipline.

BRIEFS

CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS IN SLOVAKIA — In 1986 Slovak ministries, central agencies, national committees, and the organizations managed by them received 43,869 complaints, suggestions, and reports from the citizens; this is 4.1 percent more than in 1985. Since 1,042 complaints still remained unsettled from 1985, the total number of complaints to be settled in 1986 amounted to 43,869; 34,219 of them were settled, which is 1,391 more than in 1985, and a total of 1,186 complaints were taken over for settlement in 1987. Most of the 26,039 complaints and 7,898 reports dealt with environment pollution, shortcomings in transport or services, and trade; 14,131 of them were justified or partly justified. Compared with 1985, the number of justified complaints has dropped; 58.4 percent of complaints were unjustified. Of the 1,062 repeated complaints, 22.5 percent were justified and mostly concerned the work of national committees. The 8,464 anonymous notifications received in 1986 (2,931 more than in 1985) accounted for 19.3 percent of all complaints; 33.2 percent were justified. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 May 87 p 1 AU]

PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Exchanges Views With Honecker

LD081936 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1203 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State met Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, at noon today for talks.

Erich Honecker once again bade Zhao Ziyang a warm welcome at their friendly meeting in the SED Central Committee Building. The meeting in Berlin offered a good chance to continue the exchange of opinions and thoughts held in Beijing in October 1986, which was held in an atmosphere of warmth, mutual respect, understanding and trust. The parties agreed that Erich Honecker's official friendship visit to the PRC began a new era in the history of relations between the two parties, states, and peoples. The balance sheet of intensive cooperation achieved since then is encouraging for the future.

Taking part in the talks were officials of Zhao Ziyang's entourage. Present from the GDR side were Guenter Mittag, Politburo member, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the Council of State and SED Central Committee members, Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer; Guenter Sieber, director of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee; and Rolf Berthold, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC.

Discusses CPC, World Peace

LD082116 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1703 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, met today for official talks in the GDR State Council offices.

Erich Honecker briefed Zhao Ziyang on the successful realization of the 11th SED Congress decisions. He said the economic results immediately achieved benefit the people in the GDR. For that reason, the line affirmed by the 11th SED Congress of the unity of economic and social policy remain the main battlefield of the party and of all GDR people. Erich Honecker said the basis for the realization of SED economic strategy up to the year 2000 is an effectively functioning, efficient, dynamic, and flexible system of the socialist planned economy. In this way an ever-improving linking of socialism's advantages with the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution will be achieved.

Zhao Ziyang spoke about the significant achievements of the Chinese Communists and of all the people in preparing for the 13th CPC Congress. He reported the good level of fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the results achieved in implementing the four modernizations. Zhao Ziyang outlined the activity of the CPC to strengthen political and ideological work and to repulse manifestations of bourgeois liberalism.

Erich Honecker congratulated the PRC guests on the success achieved by the Chinese people under the leadership of its Communist Party in the socialist modernization of the country, and also in the intensive preparation for the 13th CPC Congress. GDR citizens are following the great changes taking place in socialist China with sympathy and understanding. The deep impressions made during his official friendship visit to the People's Republic are unforgettable, Erich Honecker said. The visit offered the opportunity to become personally acquainted with evidence of the thousands of years of history, the great contributions to world culture, the glorious struggles of the Chinese people and the Communists of China for a life in peace and social security, and with the achievements in socialist construction in China.

Zhao Ziyang congratulated the GDR people on the successful balance sheet in the further development of the advanced socialist society. His official friendship visit to the first workers' and peasants' state on German soil offered him the opportunity to acquaint himself with these results. He was convinced that his visit would make a contribution to giving further impulses to the development of relations between both parties, states, and peoples, which had progressed extraordinarily quickly and successfully in the past years.

Erich Honecker and Zhao Ziyang discussed the international situation and expressed their conviction that the most important task at present is to prevent a war and ban it forever from the life of mankind. That is why it is necessary to continue the political dialogue with all forces interested in peace and rapprochement.

Erich Honecker briefed Zhao Ziyang about the results of the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held a few days ago. The allied socialist states agreed on their further actions and on a series of new steps aimed at ending the arms race on earth and preventing it in space. The assessment was made the real disarmament results are possible and unavoidable today if peace is to be placed on a stable and lasting foundation and if mankind is to be freed from the nightmare of a nuclear catastrophe.

In their document on military doctrine the member states expressly state they are keeping their military strength only at such a level as is necessary for the protection of the security of their peoples. The document is also a challenge to NATO to strengthen the path of reciprocal confidence-building persistently and courageously. Erich Honecker said the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact, which has an exclusively defensive nature, is in full accord with the supreme principle of the SED and GDR policy to do everything to prevent war ever starting from German soil, but only peace. In this connection, Erich Honecker emphasized the conclusion of an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on the removal of medium-range missiles from Europe would be of great significance and indicate a start on nuclear disarmament.

Zhao Ziyang spoke about China's activities aimed at guaranteeing world peace and flourishing international cooperation for the well-being of peoples. The party and state leadership of the PRC is undertaking numberous initiatives for rapprochement between peoples and for deepening international cooperation, which serves peace and peoples' well-being. Zhao Ziyang emphasized that his visit to five socialist countries is an important part of this effort.

Dealing with the state of bilateral relations, Erich Honecker and Zhao Ziyang expressed the view that the agreement of October 1986 is being implemented in both countries with great commitment.

The interlocutors noted that the level of bilateral relations and the dynamic development of both countries offers a good foundation for intensifying cooperation, particularly in the economic field.

Taking part in the official talks on the Chinese side were: Wen Jiabao, director of the CPC Central Committee General Office; Zheng Tuobin, CPC Central Committee member and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; An Zhiwen, CPC Central Committee candidate member and member of the Economic Legislation Working Group; Qian Qichen, CPC Central Committee member and deputy minister of foreign affairs; Li Shuzheng, CPC Central Committee candidate member and deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee; Bai Meiqing, deputy secretary general of the State Council; Tang Longbin, assistant minister of foreign affairs; and Ma Xusheng, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the GDR.

Present on behalf of the GDR were: Guenter Mittag, Politburo member, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the State Council; members of the SED Central Committee: Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer; Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil; Guenter Sieber, head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary, head of the Chancery of the State Council chairman; Chemical Industry Minister Guenther Wyschofsky; and Rolf Berthold, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the PRC.

Travels to Dresden

LD091340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0955 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Dresden, 9 Jun (ADN) -- On Tuesday morning, the second day of his official friendship visit to the GDR, Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC and premier of the PRC State Council, arrived in Dresden. Together with Guenter Mittag, Politburo member, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, the Chinese guest will pay a visit to the workers at the Niles actuator works and brief himself on the production profile of this modern enterprise, which is part of the 7 October machine tools and tools combine, Berlin. Zhao Ziyang and the public figures accompanying him were very warmly welcomed to Dresden by Hans Modrow, Central Committee member and first secretary of the Dresden SED Bezirk [area] Executive, and leading representatives of the bezirk and city. The Chinese guests will use the opportunity to tour cultural and historic monuments, for example, the Semper Opera House and the Zwinger, today.

Attends Honorary Luncheon

LD091349 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1145 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Dresden, 9 Jun (ADN) -- Hans Modrow, SED Central Committee member and first secretary of the Bezirk [area] Executive, gave a luncheon today for Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC and premier of the PRC State Council, who is in Dresden. It was attended by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, and other public figures of the two countries. During a friendly gathering at the Bellevue Hotel in Dresden, Hans Modrow and Zhao Ziyang stressed the wide-ranking links between the GDR and the PRC, and between enterprises, scientific institutes, and cultural institutions. The range of relations, said Hans Modrow, was very broad and Dresden, too, would actively help to expand it in the future.

Talks to Dresden Workers

LD092031 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1727 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Excerpts] [No dateline as received] Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC and premier of the PRC State Council, today visited the Niles actuator works, which has been part of the 7 October machine tools combine in Berlin since the beginning of this year. [passage omitted]

In talks with Zhao Ziyang, workers reaffirmed their intention of making every effort in competition to fulfill and exceed the plan daily and to master as quickly as possible the tasks to be solved on the way to a fully automated works.

In a work team's diary the leading representative of friendly China wrote he is deeply impressed by the important contributions being made by the Dresden works to the modernization of the GDR machine tool industry. "I would like to take this opportunity to convey to the working class of the GDR the cordial greetings of the Chinese working class," Zhao Ziyang added.

Hans Modrow hosted a luncheon for Zhao Ziyang today at the Bellevue Hotel, at which Guenter Mittag and other personages were present. In his toast Hans Modrow said the working people of the GDR are filled with satisfaction that with Erich Honecker's official friendship visit to China last fall a new chapter was opened in relations between the two parties, states, and peoples. [passage omitted]

Zhao Ziyang and his party, together with Guenter Mittag, went to the world-famous Zwinger. They were welcomed at the entrance to the baroque building by Prof Manfred Bachmann, general director of the state art collections, who showed them the "old masters" picture gallery. [passage omitted] The guests then returned to Berlin.

Meets With Stoph, Envoy

LD100945 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0915 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jun (ADN) — Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, for a talk today. Taking part were personalities from the guests' official entourage and from the GDR side, including Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, and Rolf Berthold, GDR ambassador in the PRC.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND COMMENTS ON PACT SESSION

AU061830 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Important Impulses for the Struggle for Peace"]

[Text] With the Berlin meeting as their highest forum, the Warsaw Pact states are making an important contribution to solving the most important tasks of our time: preventing war, banishing it from the life of mankind, and preserving peace in the world. [paragraph continues]

As Erich Honecker said on Friday, it is at the same time a significant contribution to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with which the humanist policy of socialism entered the world arena.

In Berlin it was demonstrated once again: Socialism and peace are one. Socialism provides the peoples with prospects of a world liberated from all nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons by the year 2000. Socialism has also launched an initiative to eliminate medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, to take radical disarmament steps with other nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, armed forces, and conventional armaments. Socialism offers cooperation to everybody in the world who wants peace and security. For this, and for the worldwide struggle to banish the danger of war, for a peaceful era for mankind, the Berlin meeting of the political Consultative Committee has given important stimuli. The significance of the meeting is also characterized by the timing: Now it is mandatory and -- as is stressed in the adopted communique -- possible to take practical steps toward nuclear disarmament to call a halt to mankind's slide into a nuclear disaster. The following concrete steps can presently be taken in the Warsaw Pact states' view:

1. Immediate conclusion of an agreement on the elimination of all U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe and after its signing withdrawal of the Soviet missiles that were stationed in the GDR and CSSR in response to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe from both countries by agreement with the governments of those countries.

2. Simultaneous elimination of the Soviet and U.S. operational and tactical missiles in Europe and negotiations on the missiles of these types stationed in the eastern Soviet Union and on U.S. territory.

3. Solution of the issue of tactical nuclear weapons, including tactical missiles in Europe.

4. Agreement on a radical reduction in the USSR's and United States' strategic offensive by 50 percent within 5 years with simultaneous strengthening of the conditions of the ABM Treaty.

As far as chemical weapons are concerned, the Warsaw Pact states favor their elimination as quickly as possible.

As to the armed forces and conventional arms, a proposal is submitted to reduce them by 25 percent at the beginning of the nineties -- at the same time and in combination with the tactical nuclear weapons -- and to further reduce the armed forces, weapons, and military spending until the turn of the century.

In Berlin our alliance also commented on other topical international problems and put forth proposals for solving them. We are striving for a comprehensive system of international security that comprises the military, political, economic, humanitarian, and ecological spheres.

The socialist defense alliance's attitude toward the vital questions of the peoples is clearly shown by its concrete, realistic, and constructive peace and disarmament proposals. This is in keeping with the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact member-states, as it was worded by the Berlin summit meeting in the document signed by all party leaders and heads of state. [paragraph continues]

This military doctrine has an exclusively defensive character. It takes as a starting point the necessity of the balance of military forces at the lowest possible level and the expediency of reducing the military potentials to a level that is necessary and sufficient for defense. This is the only possible approach today to war and peace. Therefore, the Warsaw Pact suggests to NATO security-building consultations in connection with the military doctrines of both alliances, during which imbalances that have arisen in individual types of armed forces and weapons and ways to eliminate them can be discussed.

The international situation, changes in international relations, increasing interdependence between the states, and scientific-technological progress, and not least weapons of unheard-of destructive power are calling for the reunification of the concept of "nuclear deterrence," which considers nuclear weapons as a guarantee for security. In a nuclear war there would be no winners. In the nuclear age, security is no longer possible by working against each other but by cooperating.

We do not overlook the fact that those forces of imperialism that do not want to understand this do not give up their policy of confrontation, arms buildup, and the struggle for military superiority. This is why our energetic and constructive peace policy, our cooperation with all peace-loving forces, and with all who advocate reason and realism in international relations are so urgently required.

The GDR addresses proposals and initiatives to the FRG -- including those submitted with the CSSR and the PPR -- to bring about arms control and disarmament and a program of arms control and confidence in Europe. It is of special significance for peace, security, and cooperation in central Europe when both German states today favor eliminating medium-range missiles on our continent without ifs and buts.

At the conclusion of the Berlin meeting, Erich Honecker stated that "the GDR sees the core of its policy of dialogue and cooperation in the active contribution to safeguarding peace. As a reliable alliance partner it will continue to make efforts both at a bilateral and at a multilateral level so as to contribute to the coordinated peace strategy of our community of states."

Safeguarding peace is closely linked with strengthening socialism, with its political, economic, and social progress. Therefore, the GDR citizens are pleased that during their friendly meeting Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev favored the all-round expansion of the fraternal cooperation that has already reached a very high level, in keeping with the tasks of social development in both countries and with the international requirements.

Also the common tour of the exhibition "Science and Technology in the Service of the People" stressed the special significance attributed to cooperation in mastering scientific-technological progress, above all in the development of key technologies and in linking the achievements of science and technology with production. In an interview with NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, Mikhail Gorbachev cited the exhibition as a good example of ideas that have already been put into practice. The two general secretaries deemed the accomplishment of these tasks decisive for the successful implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress.

Unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact states were reaffirmed at the Beijing meeting. Ways and directions for the further deepening and improvement of cooperation between the individual states in all spheres of social life were outlined.

The citizens of our capital and of the entire country have welcomed with great pleasure our friends, the general secretaries of the fraternal parties, the heads of states and governments, and other representatives of allied countries in the 750-year-old Berlin as dear guests. The cordial greetings conveyed by Mikhail Gorbachev, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Janos Kadar, Nicolae Ceausescu, Todor Zhivkov, and Gustav Husak in their addresses at the meeting on the occasion of the Berlin anniversary, were linked with congratulations on the successes in rebuilding and developing the city as a socialist metropolis. Their joint attendance of the concert at the renovated Schauspielhaus and their visit to the Red Townhall were proof of the affinity of the GDR's fraternal peoples with their capital, Berlin, the city of peace.

From Berlin, whose name has often been marred by war, conquest, and suppression of foreign peoples in its 750 years of history, peace and only peace emanates today. This is true for the entire policy of our socialist state, but to a particularly high degree for the resolutions adopted jointly by the fraternal states at the Berlin meeting of the Political Consultative Committee.

HONECKER CABLES AL-JUMAYYIL ON KARAMI'S DEATH

AU041502 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil:

I have learned with great sympathy of the death of Mr Rashid Karami, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Lebanon.

On behalf of the State Council and the people of the GDR, as well as on my own behalf, I convey my sincere condolences and deep sympathy to you.

Erich Honecker

General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council

BRIEFS

POLISH SD DELEGATION VISITS -- On Monday 25 May, a delegation of the SD Central Committee arrived in the GDR at the invitation of the Central Executive Committee of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany [LDPD]. The delegation is headed by Marek Wieczorek, deputy chairman of the SD Central Committee and vice marshal of the PPR Sejm. Other members are Central Committee members Andrzej Lichosik, head of the Representative Bodies Department at the Central Committee Secretariat, and Elblag Province Committee Secretary Andrzej Zbucki. A delegation of the LDPD Central Executive Committee will have discussions with the guests on the party's coresponsibility, in particular of its deputies and state functionaries, for the development of socialist local policy. [Summary] [East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 26 May 87 p 2 AU]

BATMONH, MONGOLIAN DELEGATION TOUR COUNTRYSIDE

LD091151 Budapest MTI in English 1000 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 9 (MTI) — The Mongolian state and party delegation, currently on an official, friendly visit in Hungary, headed by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, left for the countryside Tuesday morning. Members were accompanied by Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Laszlo Kadar, Hungarian ambassador to Mongolia.

In Szekesfehervar the delegation visited the "Videoton" electronics company, where they were briefed on work, results and targets. The company of 19,000 employees has an annual production value of 1,900 million forints and 75 per cent of output is exported to Western and socialist markets.

DFLP'S HAWATIMAH, DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT 9 JUN

LD091802 Budapest MTI in English 1205 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 9 (MTI) -- A delegation led by Nayif Hawatimah general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine organization, left Budapest Tuesday. The delegation visited Hungary on the invitation of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front and the Hungarian Solidarity Committee. The delegation met Geza Kotai, head of the foreign affairs department of the HSWP Central Committee, and Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front. The Palestinian delegation held talks with Robert Ribanszki, secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, Maria Duschek, president of the National Council of Hungarian Women, and Sandor Jakab, president of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee. The leader of the delegation addressed the Palestinian solidarity rally held in Salgotarjan, and met with representatives of the Hungarian press.

PLO OFFICIALS, ISRAELI GROUP TO MEET IN BUDAPEST

LD091551 Budapest MTI in English 1510 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 9 (MTI) — High-ranking officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization and representatives of the Israeli peace loving forces [RAKAH -- New Communist List] are to meet in Budapest June 11.

KADAR RESPONDS TO 75TH BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

AU050834 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 May 87 p 1

[Speech given by MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar at a festive reception on his 75th birthday held in the Parliament on 25 May: "It is Worth Struggling and Working -- Janos Kadar's Reply Speech"]

[Text] Dear comrades! My esteemed friends!

I consider it correct and proper to say a few words myself, although this is not an easy task for me, given the personal nature of the subject.

Comrade Losonczi has said the magic number: I have turned 75. This has been a long and difficult journey as far as both my personal circumstances and my public activity are concerned. I have been actively engaged in the workers' movement in an organized way since I was 19.

Looking back on that journey, I can say it was not a twisting one that deviated to the right or to the left — it was a straight journey, like a roller coaster, with ups and downs, with peaks and valleys. This is the way I have advanced on my way, perhaps with acceptable success, too.

What has helped me in this? First of all, while still a young man, I became a believer in scientific socialism, Marxism, and socialist ideals. With this, my life had a guideline that helped me find the way in my affairs and my tasks. As a young worker, I became a member of the communist movement and the large community of believers in the party and socialism; this was also a great source of power leaf or some kind of lone wolf. This great community has always helped me and has given me strength to this very day. It gave me strength even when I was physically separated from that community, though I still belonged in spirit.

I would like to mention one more thing from among the factors that helped me: not because of me but because, under the current conditions, not everyone — and mainly not every young man — understands and feels the importance of the family. Every person needs a personal background and if this is available, it is a source of great strength. A parent, brother, wife, true companion, in short, a family where everyday arguments can occur but where the members stick together through good times and bad, through fire and rain — is an indispensable support. I regret the fact that these values have been pushed to the background nowadays, and family relations are loosening. I hope the family and the family community will regain its role in the line of our real values.

Personal traits come forward on various occasions, too. I believe that geniuses and men of epoch-making importance are rarely born even in terms of centuries. There are, however, more people with average skills, and I do not want to underestimate anyone when I say this, but this is a fact. What can help an average person? Something that we generally phrase this way: He is needed. This is a huge driving force.

I recall a small property owner in Palfa who strongly clung to his land and was reluctant to join the agricultural cooperative. This led, in his case, almost to a human tragedy. When I visited the village again after 1 and 1/2 years, to my great surprise I was told that this man was a respected member of the cooperative, and even a brigade leader. I met him and asked him what had made him accept the job of a brigade leader at 63. He thought a little, and then answered: They said I was needed. Nothing more! This makes a man do his utmost and give more of himself.

A sense of responsibility also helps a lot. I learned as worker and even more in the workers' movement that if one is given a task and has accepted it, then one has to use all his power to fulfill the task. I have always lived and am still living according to this.

Nowadays many people question the sense of struggling and working. Based on my life path and life experience, I can state and also prove that there is sense to all this. [paragraph continues]

Comrade Losonczi mentioned that I had also worked in the underground in the old days. In 1929 and 1930, when I was already able to realistically evaluate the country's situation, I could see that the people were inflicted by all the curses of the Horthy-type counterrevolutionary regime and of capitalism: exploitation, unemployment, starvation wages, village poverty, insecurity of existence, and many other things that poisoned the life of the workers, peasants, employees, and intellectuals.

If I recall this image for myself and I compare it to today, then I must say that there is sense to the struggle and the work because these have brought extraordinary results. In the period following World War II, the Hungarian people achieved historical results. They laid the foundations of a new life. They put an end to capitalist exploitation and landlord despotism. The working people could stand straight; workers, peasants, and intellectuals became self-conscious; both individuals and social classes became respected. Our people were liberated in the true sense of the word, and not only Hitler's fascism but also from the capitalist regime. This is the greatest historical achievement of our struggle.

The older generation sees that image in front of its eyes; the younger generation, however, does not. They also should be aware of the fact that Hungary used to be among the most backward countries in Europe. Its backwardness was so great that a major part of the work and struggle following the liberation was aimed at overcoming this backwardness. The fact that we succeeded in this was a tremendous achievement. And in the meantime, living conditions also changed. We were again at a low point in 1956 but we succeeded in extricating ourselves from that, too.

Without falling under the spell of statistics, we can nevertheless mention that, compared with 1960, industrial production in Hungary increased three times and agricultural production doubled, and living conditions have also changed accordingly. People have prospered and personal property has increased, more proportionally than in the developed capitalist countries in Western Europe. The supply of goods for the population has become adequate and, although at times we have even been afraid of the "dangers" of the so-called refrigerator-socialism, today almost 90 percent of the families in Hungary possess a refrigerator and washing machine, not to mention a television and many other things. Every third family possess a private car, too. All this is part of the historical achievements that were worth struggling and working for.

Esteemed comrades!

The characteristics of our current situation is that while we have achieved considerable results, the problems inherent in development are also being felt. We are blamed for concentrating too much on the economy. But we want a more educated, healthier population, one which is better supplied and lives in social security. Efficient economic activity is the basis for achieving this.

Our current task is to find ways of further development. If we start this task seriously enough and work efficiently, then we will succeed. Our party, working class, peasants, intellectuals, and our entire nation have been able to overcome much greater difficulties. If we work intelligently and honestly, we will find the ways for development and will be able to advance on the road of socialist construction.

We can no longer be satisfied with a program of survival. There is more at stake! We should strengthen the foundations in order to be able to embark on the road of faster development. [paragraph continues]

We have the necessary conditions for this: our system is firm, our economic foundations are strong, and our intellectual resources are considerable. And all this accompanied by the will of the people, namely with the desire of the people to settle our affairs, create order, and advance. This is what we want and we will rely on it. We, in the party and the country, too, want to advance on this road; we want to make party life and the country's public life even more democratic in order to make it possible for an increasing number of people to become involved in decision making.

We should improve party work and the work style, too. It seems to me that there is too much paper and too much formality in party life now. We can sometimes mull over some issues for years. We should change that. We should work sensibly and unbureaucratically.

We want to follow the path of reform. The leadership of the party and of the country should face the realities and the daily issues of socialist construction. We have to learn to answer new questions in a new way. This can be achieved by a series of reforms.

Within a revolution, in the scientific sense of the word, it is impossible to make another revolution, only a counterrevolution. But reforms are needed for progress on the road opened up by a revolution. We should always search for new solutions. The party has constantly done this and will do so in the future, too. We ask for the support of the working masses and the country's population for this task.

The task is well known: We first have to produce what we later distribute. We should combine the assertion of socialist principles with the people's having and interest in achieving something.

We are now in a stage of development in which neither consciousness nor interest are enough on their own.

Thinking of all these things, and I hope you will not misunderstand me, or think I want to extract capital for myself from general merits, I will say that everything that the workers' party promised me at the time of liberation has been fundamentally fulfilled in spite of all our mistakes. And everything the renewed leadership promised at the end of 1956 has also been kept. This is the way it had to be, and this is the way it should be in the future, too. The party draws its strength from unity and this strength is asserted in its position and actions; we should create the conditions for this action.

Our policy of alliance has not changed either. We continue to do as we have always done, only better. We should not forget how this alliance came into being and for what purpose. We allied ourselves with our nonparty member friends, workers, peasants, and intellectuals in order to defend and further develop the foundations of people's power, of the socialist society and to restore and increase the nation's pride, and to make our nation prosperous. We will continue to strengthen our policy of alliance on this basis. The communists should take a stand for this and we ask our allies and friends to join this truly popular program because we are well aware that believers in socialism are not only those who have party membership cards in their pockets.

They say that I am an incorrigible optimist. Yes, that is true, that is my world outlook and my experience. I have always and in every situation had confidence that things will be different and better, too. And I will not change this belief in the future either.

Thank you for your attention and for having honored me with your presence.

ACADEMICIAN COMPARES DOMESTIC, USSR REFORMS

PM091354 Madrid YA in Spanish 1 Jun 87 p 12

[Interview with Hungarian Academy of Sciences Chairman Ivan Berend by Carlos L. de Francisco in Madrid; date not given]

[Excerpt] Madrid — [Introductory passage omitted] [De Francisco] The Hungarian model has been much criticized by the "fraternal countries" of the Eastern bloc. Now, however, Soviet leader Gorbachev's policy seems to be following in Hungary's footsteps. Does this mean that you are going the right way?

[Berend] The main trend confirms this, though the reform being carried out in the USSR differs from that carried out in Hungary. Since 1966 we have introduced major reforms, eliminating obligatory planning from almost all sectors of the economy. But because of certain ideological and political obstacles, we did not succeed in introducing all the reforms rapidly. To avert an "earthquake," the government tried to carry out this reform step by step, slowly. We received many criticisms from our allies. This is why we have only recently managed to implement some aspects of the reform. The most important change is that of the eighties. We do not deny the predominant role of state or cooperative ownership but believe that private production is more important.

"Restructuring" [subhead]

[De Francisco] You say there are differences between the Hungarian reforms and the Soviet "restructuring" but you will not deny that Budapest's experiences serve as a model for Moscow.

[Berend] It is difficult to talk about this, since the USSR's reform is developing. As far as the declared principles are concerned, we can say that we agree with strengthening enterprises' indpendence, the influcence of the market, and lessening state intervention. However, private enterprise plays a larger role in the agricultural sector in Hungary; private enterprise is more widespread than in the Soviet economy.

[De Francisco] After almost 20 years of reforms the Hungarians enjoy higher living standards than their allies. However, the Hungarian economy as a whole has stagnated in recent years, with an annual growth rate below 1.5 percent.

[Berend] Hitherto the reform has not been carried out consistently, which is why its results have not been as we hoped. We have committed major economic errors. We must eliminate the obstacles hindering the implementation of these reforms and create an economy that take account of market phenomena.

[De Francisco] Do you mean that the Hungarian economy's development requires a more radical distancing from the socialist system?

[Berend] We now face a new stage of reforms and are trying to implement them consistently in accordance with their original rationale. This summer the government will adopt some extremely important decisions so our country's economy can accustom itself to the conditions that exist in the international market. Unfortunately, goods prices are often subsidized by the state, and we want to eliminate this gradually. International market prices must influence the domestic market more.

[De Francisco] Last year saw the entry of the "bankruptcy law" to close down unprofitable enterprises. Could a rigorous implementation of this law not cause an "explosion" of unemployment?

[Berend] Until 1986 the government refused to face up to the possibility that you mention. Enterprises were maintained by state subsidies. The idea of total employment was an untouchable principle. Until then there was no unemployment in Hungary. The situation has changed, and the government now believes that structural unemployment is inevitable. This unemployment will not exist as a permanent structure; it will exist for a transitional period that may last some years, but not permanently. There is an incredible demand for jobs in the services sector. In Spain 60 percent of workers are employed in this sector, whereas in Hungary — which we consider an industrialized country — the figure is only 30 percent. We can double the number of jobs in this sector in 15 years. Furthermore the most modern branches of the Hungarian economy can also absorb some of these workers who lose their jobs through the closure of their enterprises. The elimination of unprofitable enterprises was unavoidable. The postponement of a solution to these problems has caused great damage to the Hungarian economy.

Obstacles [subhead]

[De Francisco] Apart from the new prices policy and the "bankruptcy law," what other nonrestrictive measures are planned?

[Berend] Well, these principles have to be developed because the system has many obstacles to eliminate. International prices must influence the domestic market more freely so as to determine production activity more. These are very important, crucial, steps, which require a lengthy process. It is also important for the other socialist countries to try to pursue or join this path.

[De Francisco] Do these nonrestrictive measures defy the socialist system? Does it not mean that the dream of a communist world better than Western capitalism is dead?

[Berend] We believe that the capitalist economy is not dying. In practice the Western countries' economy is not a dead market. The capitalist market has many resources for self-renewal.

MILITARY OFFICIAL ON RATIONAL MANAGEMENT OF ARMY

AU061716 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 27 May 87 p 3

[Interview with Engineer Colonel Dr Karoly Janza, first deputy head of the Material Planning and Economic Department of the General Staff of the Hungarian People's Army, by correspondent Istvan Illes: "The Reform Also Affects the Army — Interest in Rational Management" — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The Hungarian People's Army is one of our biggest public consumers. Maintaining and developing the Army has an effect on the state budget. It is, therefore, important for the Army to fulfill its basic tasks — a high-level combat preparedness, operational readiness, and the proportional development of the Army and its branches, and of the service branches — with the smallest possible financial investment and at the highest possible level required by the current age. A rational management of the Army can ease the burden of our economy which is facing hard times. Our national interests require such a rational management. [paragraph continues]

But military equipment is very expensive. Is the most modern equipment always necessary? Can we comply with the budget dictates without harming the interests of our allies? Does our Warsaw Pact membership indeed mean an extra burden for us? Our correspondent spoke about these and other similar questions with Colonel Karoly Janza.

[Illes] How much does the maintenance of and development of the Hungarian People's Army cost?

[Janza] It is no secret that we use slightly more than 4 percent of the budget annually. With this sum we also have to take into consideration our obligations within the Warsaw Pact. This does not mean that we have ample financial means at our disposal; we must also recognize that our people's economy is unable to bear a bigger burden. Being aware of this, the way we manage with the assets at our disposal is of great importance.

[Illes] And, in your opinion, how do you manage with these assets?

[Janza] In my opinion, we are managing with increasing success. The reform process that began in 1968 did not leave the Army unaffected, either. We have switched from the old, controlled management to a more relaxed form in which indirect and flexible local regulations are playing an increasing role. The troops can make more use of the financial assets which are more directly at their disposal. Thus decisions are made in places where more information is available. We are encouraging rational management also by withdrawing only 20-25 percent of the saved sums centrally. The commanders have the rest at their disposal. [passage omitted]

[Illes] The arms and military technology industry is among the driving economic sectors in the West, and the trade with military equipment brings extra profits. What is the situation in the socialist countries, including Hungary?

[Janza] Nowadays, with the exception of the Soviet Union and the United States, no other countries can be self-sufficient in weapons. There is military industry cooperation and competition in the NATO, and specialization and cooperation in our military alliance. This takes into consideration the stage of development of each member country's economy and industry, their development direction, and their capacity of burden. Hungary, for example, has great traditions in military telecommunication technology which is why we accepted this task within our alliance. [passage omitted]

[Illes] Military readiness is inevitably accompanied by the accumulation of reserves. Does this not harm our situation and the supply to the population with goods?

[Janza] There are two kinds of reserves. Obviously, soldiers have to have reserves that enable them to carry out their primary tasks. Our economy should also have enough reserves to be able to operate both in peace and war times. Foreign trade provides 60 percent of our national income, so we are an open economy. [passage omitted]

[Illes] How does the Army help the people's economy? I refer here, for example, to the technical construction troops that are trained in a new form.

[Janza] This has a threefold importance. At the beginning of their military service, young people are trained to carry out their military tasks under complex circumstances. [paragraph continues]

Then, they make use of their skills in various sectors of the people's economy, such as the postal services, road and railroad construction, and the building industry. Returning to civilian life, many of them take jobs in the professions they learned in the military. Our help provided during the peak agricultural activity period in autumn is also worth mentioning. Or, consider the extraordinary situations: the harsh winter this year, floods, earthquakes, and other possible natural disasters, with the Army always there to help, trying to reduce losses to the people's economy.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS CONCEPT OF PUBLIC WORK

LD041310 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] [Announcer] From early ?July an old concept, public work, will be revived with new content. Reporter Laszlo Gardia has interviewed Jozsef Rozsa, department head in the State Office for Wages and Labor.

[Begin recording] [Gardai] I imagine the label itself evokes quite bad memories in many people?

[Rozsa] Yes. There was talk about public work between the two wars. At that time, graduates also were compelled to do primitive jobs, because of the fantastic unemployment level. The two concepts have nothing to do with each other.

[Gardai] For how many thousands of people must work opportunities be created now?

[Rozsa] More and more people, for whom the mediating organs are unable to offer jobs, are seeking work. There were about 10,000 in the first quarter of this year; more than 7,000 of them have been unable to find work for a long time. Work of public use tried to provide a chance for some of them to support their families with honest work.

[Gardai] What kind of work are you able offer?

[Rozsa] Tidying up parks, road construction, laying conduits, supplying public utilities, tidying up forests -- useful jobs of a type which have been impossible so far because there has not been enough labor capacity or money, and in which the people feel that they are doing something useful.

[Gardai] What are they paid for this work?

[Rozsa] The same as if this work were done elsewhere. It is voluntary, it can be stopped if the enterprise or the worker wants, if this seems beneficial.

[Gardai] The first institutions to be under council management will start to function next month. How many people can they take on, and in which parts of the country?

[Rozsa] We are thinking in terms of roughly 1,000 people, understandably in regions where the labor supply is greater, from where people are migrating, where some of the citizens have difficulty finding jobs, such as County Szabolcs, Nyiregyhaza, Kisvarda, Mateszalka, County Borsod, the Ozd region, County Szolnok, Karcag, Tiszabura, and some regions of County Somogy. The organizing work will get under way in some towns and large villages within the framework of the existing town management enterprises, not with a separate organization, and paid for in part from the local councils' money, but mostly from central budget funds. [end recording]

POPE JOHN PAUL II ADDRESSES LUBLIN, TARNOW CROWDS

Speaks at Lublin University

LD091159 Vatican City International Service in Polish 0836 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Speech by Pope John Paul II at the Great Hall of the Catholic University of Lublin on 9 June — live]

[Text] I greet from the bottom of my heart all those who have assembled here, in the Catholic University of Lublin [KUL] auditorium. I thank the bishop rector for his introduction. My visit to your university provided the organizers with an opportunity to invite representatives of the world of learning from all over Poland and from abroad. Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, I feel very honored by this invitation and by your presence here today. I know that apart from those who represent many higher educational establishments in Poland and the Polish Academy of Sciences, representatives of foreign higher educational establishments, linked with the KUL by close cooperation, are also present here, having come from Leuven, Louvain-la-Neuf, Milan, Paris, Washington, (Primegen), Tillburg, and Mainz.

In your persons I encounter and greet all universities, all higher educational establishments in my fatherland, beginning with the oldest one — the Jagiellonian University in Krakow — to which I owe my studies and my first experiences as a scholar. These experiences have left a profound stamp on my awareness and my whole personality for life. This is perhaps the case because first they were linked with the period prior to World War II and, subsequently, and in their majority, with the period of occupation and, finally, with the first years of the postwar period. The memory of what university is, and my alma mater, is still vivid to me; not only the memory, but a sense of obligation to be repaid with one's whole life. For this reason, I feel the need to begin my speech today referring to the university as a specific milieu, to a community in which those who are taught meet those who teach, professors and students, representatives of various generations united by a common aim and a common task. This is a task of primary importance in the life of man, as well as in the life of societies, nations, and states.

When I am speaking to you, esteemed ladies and gentlemen, I can see before me all these milieux and communities whose service to knowledge, that is service to truth, is a basis for the formation of man. We know there was someone who said: You will learn the truth, the truth will make you free. During the Eucharistic Congress in Poland, of which I am a guest and participant, these words of Christ come alive with particular power here in a university hall, in the context of a meeting with the Polish academic world. The words of Paul, the apostle, come alive again and find their natural complement: Fulfill the truth in love. Serving the truth because of love for the truth and for those to whom we pass on the truth; we are building a community of people who are free in the truth; we are creating a community of people united with love for the truth and with mutual love in this truth. The love of truth is the principle that strengthens the unity of the people.

I am sometimes able to draw close to those problems relevant to your milieu that deeply absorb it. During a series of interviews with academics I was able to conduct recently, I came across expressions of a deep sense of responsibility for the cognitive and conveyed truth — the making of honest demands both on oneself and on students. This is all permeated by the echo of some deep concern.

We have many very bright young people; there is no lack of talent (?among) contemporary students and young academics inhabiting our academic institutions. Do they have all the necessary conditions for their studies to reap a full harvest here on the soil of the homeland?

However, this concerns the present. It concerns the equipping of university workshops and contacts with leading world academic centers. This question also concerns the future. What are the prospects for this generation, the prospects for work -- problems (?that exist) also in many West European countries -- the prospects for (?normal) living, above all, apartments, a roof over one's head for young married couples and families? These questions must be posed. They are solely and exclusively an expression of concern for the human being.

The university was always a place for this unified concern [solidarna troska]. This was once called fraternal aid [bratnia pomoc]. In the spirit of precisely this unified concern, I allow myself to repeat this question in relation to yourselves, dearest ladies and gentlemen. The university, by its very nature, serves the future of man and the nation. Its task is constantly to raise the matter of this future in the social consciousness, to raise it in an untiring and uncompromising way. We have so many promising young people. We cannot allow it to happen that they should see no future for themselves in their own homeland.

And so, as a son of this homeland, I dare to express the opinion that many issues concerning the life of social structures, labor organizations, right up to the very foundations of the contemporary state organism, from the angle of the future of the young generation of Poland, must be thought through. The universities and educational institutions cannot disregard the need for giving testimony to this significant sphere, which is fundamental to the very existence of Poland.

I have started my lecture speaking about the academic milieu and the university as a specific community because it is a fundamental issue to the whole nation, the issue of man being a subject. The process of man becoming a subject takes place at various workplaces in our homeland. It happens in work environments in industry and agriculture that every family and every man responds to the call on him to be a subject. Philosophically, the status of man as a subject arises from the very nature of the individual. First of all, it corresponds to the dignity of the human being and reaffirms this dignity; it is a test but at the same time a demand on both personal and community life.

Universities and centers of learning that work according to various methodologies, are specifically called upon to do this work. They are called upon to do this because of their intrinsic nature and their constitution, which is indispensable in their service to the truth. They are called upon to do this, in a way, also for external reasons because of the society where they function and for which they work. Society expects its universities to consolidate its own status as a subject. It expects them to reveal the arguments that give grounds for its status as a subject as well as motives and actions that serve it. The demand for academic freedom or the right to the autonomy of universities and colleges is closely connected with this. This autonomy, in servicing the cognitive and conveyed truth, is an organic condition of the status as a subject of society for which universities perform their mission. Was this not the aim of our monarchs, at first from the Piast Dynasty and later from the Jagiellonian Dynasty, when they founded and later modernized the first university in Poland? I dare say that it was their aim.

This matter is connected with an even more fundamental issue which concerns man's constitution and the place of man in the world and the universe.

While reflecting on this matter, it is essential to reach for the sources, for the archetypes. It is a problem of tremendous importance for the various disciplines of learning about man and the world, for so many disciplines, for instance paleontology, ethnology, history, and numerous others. Sciences of this kind take their beginning from their own empirical methods, searching for indications of man's earliest traces on earth and for archaeologically researched proof thereof.

Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to cite biblical text here. From the viewpoint of the premises and methods of empirical knowledge, it is probably of no value; it does, however, possess a symbolic meaning. We know that the meaning of symbol is no more and no less than the sign of convergence, the sign of congruence, a gamut of mutually interdependent factors.

Well, I think the text I will quote from the Book of Genesis, which does not aspire to a scientific nature from the viewpoint of empirical sciences, has a meaning of its own for the mind itself, searching for the truth about man. Here is the text: And, having formed out of the ground every beast of the field, every fowl of the air, the Lord brought them unto man, unto man, to see what he would call them; and whatsoever man called every living creature that was the name thereof. And so man, man, gave names to all cattle, and to the fowl of the air, and to every beast of the field; but for man there was not found a helpmeet for him.

Well, irrespective of what we achieve by the empirical method, or by numerous methods, the text above seems to be of extraordinary symbolic importance as far as the beginning of things is concerned. Moreover, it finds its way, as it were, to the very roots of the problem of man's position within the universe.

One could also say this text represents some kind of convergence of all that research conducted by so many scientific methods entails. All of these, however, while searching for man's original traces, are, at the same time, guided by some kind of basic concept of man. They do have at least the elementary answer to the question: How does man perceptibly differ from other beings?

From the very beginning, man has set himself apart from the entire perceptible universe and, in particular, apart from the world inhabited by beings that, as it were, are closest to him. All of them are the object for him, while he himself remains the subject among them. The same Book of Genesis speaks of man as having been created in God's image and after his likeness. Moreover, in light of the above text, it is also clear that this status of man as subject is linked in a fundamental way with cognition. Man is a subject in a world of objects because he is capable of cognitively objectifying all that surrounds him. Through his mind he is naturally oriented to where the source of man's transcendence, via-a-vis the universe in which he lives, is to be found.

It is precisely through reflecting on his own powers of cognition that man reveals himself unto himself as the sole creature that perceives the world from within, bound by the knowable truth and hence obligated to recognize it if need be through acts of free choice, acts of bearing witness to the truth.

It is a talent to transcend himself in truth. Through reflecting on his own cognition, man discovers that his way of life in the world in not only completely different from everything else in the world but also that he is singled out, that he is superior to everything else within his reach. Man simply notices that he has the status of a subject as a person, that he is a person; he begins to face up squarely to his dignity.

The biblical text treats, as it were, the first, the elementary truths; it conferred names through which man asserted and confirmed his status as a subject within the world. At the same time, one can say that this description forecasts and anticipates this entire cognitive process that determines the destiny of mankind's culture. I would not hesitate to say that the first book of the Bible opens up the prospects for any and all learning. All reality, all its aspects and elements, will henceforth pose an unremitting challenge for man and his mind.

Similarly, the whole modern, contemporary, gigantic development of science is already proclaimed and commenced in this description. Nowhere does the new epoch of scientific cognizance essentially transgress that which has been outlined in this description in an illustrative, elementary way. [Word indistinct] this enigma of the human being within the world, constituting, it is clear, a group of elements that do not cease to mark out our thoughts about the human being. They do not (?cease) also to touch the very foundations of man being a subject, and also, at least in a long-term manner, this union that occurs on the one hand between learning -- the cognitive process, developing by degrees in the form of the multiplicity of sciences -- and conceptualizing the place of the human being in the cosmos as a subject. The further the effort connected with cognition extends -- that is, the discovery of the truth concerning the object of reality -- the more the righteousness of the human as subject is deepened. This righteousness concerns not only the human being within the world, but also, even more so, the human being among people and the human being in society.

But it may also be said that, within the bounds of the progress of knowledge of the world, within the bounds of macro and micro [as heard], the human being must increasingly defend the truth about (?himself) on the foundation of the progress of the scientific-technological civilization. The human being also, in the name of the truth about himself, must oppose a two-fold temptation: The temptation of making the truth about himself subordinate to his freedom and the temptation of making himself subordinate to the world of things. He must oppose both the temptation of self-adoration and self-denial as subject. In accordance with the expression of the medieval author: Man is placed in the middle, neither God nor beast. [previous sentence spoken in Latin] This, by the way, also belongs to the biblical paradigm of the Book of Genesis. The human being from the beginning is already tired by the temptations of surrendering the truths about himself to the authority of his will, placing himself in this way outside the bounds of good and evil. He is tempted by the illusion that he will only recognize the truth about good and evil when he himself decides about it. Your eyes will open and, just like God, you will know good and evil -- just like God.

At the same time, man is called upon from the beginning to make the earth subordinate to himself, which of course constitutes a natural fruit, and, at the same time, the practical continuation of cognizance, therefore the rule of the truth over the rest of (?creation). [as heard]

I would like here to touch upon the matter of the protection of the threatened natural environment, which is very important in the world today. This is, as you know, an equally important problem in Poland.

Man, while making the earth serve him, should also respect its rights and the rights of nature. Science has a great task to perform in its efforts to put the forces of nature under control in a skillful manner and manage its resources in a wise fashion, as you know yourselves, ladies and gentlemen. However, to make the earth subordinate to us also means not to make ourselves subordinate to the earth, not to allow it to reduce man, either in a cognitive or practical manner, to the status of an object. It means to preserve the status of a subject of a person within the whole of (?mankind), to preserve the status of a subject also within the human community, in society, in the state, at various workplaces, or even in mass entertainment.

I think this is the ultimate meaning and sense of what one now calls human rights. In methodical learning, that is science, this is where the meeting line is with philosophy, ethics in particular, and also, in a way, with theology. The period of enlightment, and the 19th century even more, developed a thesis about an antinomy between science and religion. This antinomy also produced the view, especially in Marxism, on the alienating nature of all religions. The reduction of man's role in the world contained in this view and the change of man's absolute and immanent position in the world has, consequently, resulted in a theory of God's death as presented by Nietzsche. As it has been gradually noted, it has also resulted in a prospect of man's death, who in the ultimate, eschatological sense does not have at his disposal any other possibilities that the other objects of the empirical universe. This view was resolutely voiced and postulated, or even demanded, in appropriate milieux and treated as a synonym for the only scientific method, and moreover, as a synonym for the scientific world outlook.

At present it is possible to notice that the firmness in propagating this view is not as absolute. The paradigm of man -- a subject -- which, it is said, also takes root in Genesis, seems to return in some way or another, often not directly, to the consciousness of people and societies in the world of science. One does not see in religion an opponent of the brain and its cognitive capabilities, either. One notices in religion a different way of expressing the truth about man in the world. There is no doubt that this is accompanied by the rediscovery of the transcendental dimensions characteristic of man himself as a subject. This is, in the first place, the process of transcendency through the truth. It also seems that contemporary man is becoming increasingly aware of the fact that God, that also means religion, and especially God personified in the Bible and the Gospels, God -- Jesus Christ -- is the last and the ultimate guarantee of man's status as a subject and the guarantee of the freedom of the human spirit.

This happens especially when this freedom and the status of a subject are threatened, not only in a theoretical sense, but also, even more, in a practical sense by some system or hierarchy of values, by some ethos or antiethos. This is one-sidedly technocratic, by the spread of the pattern of consumer-oriented civilization, and by various political totalitarian systems. In this way we return to the old biblican paradigm of God the creator, but also man's ally and father.

To conclude, I would also like to express my particular joy that this significant meeting with the Polish academic world has been held in Lublin. This city has specific historical significance. There is not only the significance of the Lublin Union [between Poland and Lithuania in 1569] but of everything that makes up the historical, cultural, ethical, and religious context of this moment, the whole great historical process of meeting between East and West, mutual attraction and rejection, rejection but also attraction.

This process belongs to the entire history of our country. One can say that our whole history is inherent in this process. This happened more yesterday than today, but today cannot be separated from yesterday. A nation always lives with its whole history and the church similarly exists as part of the nation and this process is not finished.

Nobody will take the responsibility for the final outcome of this historical process in this part of Europe from people living here.

I would call it a place of difficult challenge. Thus, this affair, to which this city, Lublin, and perhaps also this university, the KUL, has not only a Polish but also a European dimension and yes, a universal one, too. I was aware of this dimension when, following in the footsteps of Paul VI who had proclaimed Saint Benedict the patron of Europe, I saw it as necessary to expand this patronage by adding two other personalities to it: the Slav apostles, the sainted Tyrnovo brothers, Cyril and Methodius.

All three of them predated the historical time of Poland, our fatherland. They, as it were, also jointly laid the foundations for this period and for the entire millenium of ours, now past. May we faithfully, authentically, and creatively continue this great legacy.

Glory to the Eternal King. Solide. I close with the words on the coat of arms of Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, the great primate of the millenium who began his service as a bishop -- service to the church and to Poland -- here in Lublin. Thank you. [applause]

Holds Mass With Tarnow Farmers

LD101017 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0650 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Address by Pope John Paul II during a Mass in Tarnow on 10 June -- live]

[Excerpts] Man needs bread, both the bread that is the fruit of labor of man and soil and the bread from heaven that gives life to the world. As a guest and a participant of the Second Eucharistic Congress in Poland I come here to pray with my fellow countrymen in Tarnow: Give us our daily bread. I am not coming as an expert in agriculture; I have no solutions in this sphere. I wish to be, in a way, within the pastoral work of the Polish countryside, Polish farmers, to share your concerns and anxieties, and to recall and reaffirm the attitude of the church to you. Everybody is in agreement throughout the world that the shortage of bread -- wherever it occurs -- is a scandal. Everybody on our earth agrees that there must be no shortage of bread on earth. [applause]

At the same time, it is known that the Polish countryside, the contemporary rural countryside, as a result of the dramatic events it had to go through, is now going through an economic and moral crisis. How easy it would be to list errors made in the past, including those still present that testify to the fact that agriculture is not given enough importance, that agriculture has become an area for thoughtless experiments, lack of confidence, or even discrimination.

Farmers do not just feed us; they are also a factor of permanance and durability. Here in Tarnow, one cannot but quote the statesman, great leader of Polish peasants, and son of this land, Wincenty Witos. He wrote: Who is to form the strength of the state and its unfailing foundations? The answer came to me by itself: the aware, independent, and satisfied Polish peasants because only they are ready to give their life and health for every ounce of the native soil and the defense of the whole fatherland. [applause]

However, it is necessary not just to bank the future on the peasants but to promote their attachment to the state and their loyalty at any price; when this is achieved, to keep it forever and make it permanent. [applause] The words of Wincenty Witos -- which I have quoted -- point out the way not only for Polish peasants but also for all those in charge of organizing the socioeconomic life of the Polish countryside.

In such a spirit, which is in accordance with the Polish tradition, agreements were recently made in Rzeszow and Ustrzyki concerning agriculture, in which farmers [applause] tried to find, together with the authorities, solutions to many painful problems. It seems that in present times these accords should not be passed over in silence; in any case, the pope could not keep quiet about it [applause] even if he were not a Pole, but even more so because he is the Polish pope. [applause] It seems, therefore, that these agreements should be realized in full.

Let Polish agriculture emerge from the many dangers and cease to be condemned to merely struggling for survival; let it receive universal assistance from the state. [applause] Many distortions [zniekształcenia] of rural life find their source in the inferior status of peasant as a worker and a citizen. That is why the model of peasant, or peasant-worker -- who works with little effect and beyond his strength -- should be replaced by the model of a productive and independent producer, aware and capable of using the goods of the culture no less than others, the one capable of multiplying the achievements of culture. [passage omitted]

OLECHOWSKI: JARUZELSKI, POPE HOLD 'SIMILAR' VIEWS

LD091648 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1557 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 9 (TANJUG) -- General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Pope John Paul the Second have similar, if not identical views on many questions of importance to the Polish people and Poland, said Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski today. Olechowski was present at yesterday's talks held by the Polish head of state and the Roman Catholic pontiff. He said that both sides, in their own way, stressed the need to work for surmounting Poland's present economic difficulties to strengthen the country's reputation at home and abroad.

The Polish press has not yet commented on the talks. The official Polish news agency PAP reported the similarity of views held by Jaruzelski and the pope. Their description of Poland as the homeland of all Poles is seen as a call to all Poles -- both believers and non-believers -- to unite in overcoming the crisis.

The Polish people hope, and observers believe this hope is grounded, that the pope's third visit to his homeland will be an important step towards resolving the problems between the state and the church and in establishing diplomatic relations with the Vatican.

During his tour of Poland, the pope will meet with clergymen, as well as with a number of figures who have not so far been ready to cooperate with the authorities. These so-called "independent persons" are greatly influenced by the church, and it is believed that the pope's visit could contribute to their inclusion in social trends. Pope John Paul began his five-day tour of the country this morning with a visit to southern Poland where he was born.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL CONSIDERS FRG, DELHI-SIX PLANS

LD091650 Warsaw PAP in English 1538 GMT 9 Jun 87

["Statements by Government Press Spokesman: On FRG's Demand Not To Negotiate Pershings" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 9 -- Poland's Government and public opinion very attentively follow the development of international debate on nuclear disarmament in Europe. These are questions of the most vital interests of Poland's security and development, directly affecting the sense of people's non-threatened existence. We come out for eliminating U.S. and Soviet inter-mediate range and tactical battlefield nuclear missiles. We think that one must not waste the chance to reach agreement on this issue provided by Gorbachev's historic proposals. That is why we hail with satisfaction the signs of understanding in the West for the necessity to take these steps. We treat them as stemming from the awareness of common European responsibility for the security of our continent.

We attentively received the FRG Government's stand that, let us hope, will make it possible to comprehensively eliminate inter-mediate and tactical battlefield missiles from Europe. At the same time, our concern was aroused by an attempt to make this support conditional on a number of reservations, particularly by excluding the Pershing-1A missiles, deployed in the FRG, from the agreement. By making such a demand, the FRG Government assumes grave responsibility, trying to raise obstacles to reaching such an important disarmament agreement for Europe and the world. The Polish Government thinks that one cannot ignore these missiles when working out such an agreement. We firmly support Soviet stand on this question.

Our conviction about the necessity to include them into the future agreement is dictated by the interests of the security of Poland and the entire region. Nuclear warheads of the Pershing-1A missiles, at the U.S. disposal, are capable of reaching Poland's territory and pose a threat to our sense of security. They also generate a threat to other states of the region.

Coming out for the complete elimination of U.S. and Soviet inter-mediate range and tactical battlefield missiles, we also called for starting the withdrawal and reduction of all nuclear tactical weapons, including 500-km range ones, from the area of central Europe. I will recall that this is one of the postulates of the Jaruzelski plan.

Representatives of the FRG Government have repeatedly assured us they were willing to contribute to consolidating peace in Europe. Common interest of the security of European peoples requires that our continent should be freed of missiles of all kinds, without any reservations.

On Fresh Joint Declaration by Delhi Six [subhead]

In connection with the third anniversary of their peace-disarmament initiative, the heads of the states and the Governments of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania issued a new joint declaration in which they announced the continuation of efforts leading to signing concrete agreements in the field of disarmament.

The declaration points to a chance opened for humanity by the possibility of signing the first agreement eliminating missiles from Europe. It also confirms the hitherto stance of the six states on immediate suspension of all nuclear tests and on hindering arms race in space.

The Polish Government welcomes with satisfaction this new initiative which expresses the sense of co-responsibility of all states, irrespective of their size, geographical position, political system and membership of military-political groups, for the issues of peace and disarmament. It is a stand close to our way of thinking as concerns peace and international security.

Guided by the sense of this co-responsibility, the Polish Government forwarded a series of proposals designed to provide conditions for permanent security in Europe and freeing it from the burden of arms race. The Rapacki and Gomulka plans served that goal in the past and the Jaruzelski plan does it now. Envisaging the withdrawal of all kinds of nuclear weapons from central Europe and rarefication of conventional armaments, it aims at eliminating the threat of a surprise attack and the outbreak of a conflict in the area sensitive for global peace.

The Polish Government is ready to cooperate in all initiatives leading to disarmament and thus creating the firm foundation of a more secure world.

'PROPAGANDA' SEEN AS REAGAN EUROPEAN TOUR AIM

LD060928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] In a television address, President Ronald Reagan appealed to participants in the Venice summit of the seven most industrialized nations to lay out a path leading into the next century. Here is a comment by Jan Gadomski:

[Gadomski] The speech by the U.S. President contained further generalities and propaganda slogans. However, it contained nothing to indicate that the leading capitalist power had been guided by the will to solve world economic problems and inconsistencies. Ronald Reagan has simply aged. The rainy Venetian vacation of the presidential couple, surrounded by thousands of police brought there by six special trains, did not produce a story for the world press worthy of the summit.

Yesterday's address by Ronald Reagan made rather a weak impression. Observers say that the President's main concern in Venice will be to improve the situation of the United States, which is lagging in competition with Japan and the FRG. However, U.S. pressure cannot effect much change in the long run, and the President is unwilling or unable to turn to the deeper causes of the U.S. problems. Thus, 2 days before the Venice meeting it is expected that the U.S. President will not go beyond propaganda during his European tour.

FORMER WALESA ADVISOR ADDRESSES VIENNA CLUB MEETING

AU051615 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 5 Jun 87 p 2

[B.B. report: "What Is the Ailment of Polish Society?: Tadeusz Mazowiecki Visits 'Pro-Vienna Club"']

[Text] Vienna — On Wednesday [3 June] OeVP [Austrian People's Party] Chief Erhard Busek welcomed to a "Pro-Vienna Club" lecture, a speaker who is "a Pole, Christian, and a European" all at the same time: Tadeusz Mazowiecki, chief advisor of trade union leader Lech Walesa in the years 1980-81, who spoke about the subject "Europe as seen from this and from that side." The journalist, who spent 1 year in prison after the proclamation of martial law in December 1981, did not mince his words but gave an unvarnished analysis of Poland's present situation, and tried to eliminate Western misconceptions.

Such a misconception, for example, is the widely disseminated view that the independent Solidarity trade union represents a danger to Europe's stability. Mazowiecki said: one is looking for a danger, one should rather seek it in the Brezhnev doctrine, as well as in the causes that made our situation develop so precariously and stormily. Things did not happen because all of us lost our heads but because everything had to be gained by struggle because the world of the nomenclature resisted the newly created structures.

The perception that most social complaints are caused by Poland's labor world is not less weighty today than it was at the time of Solidarity. This is where the system is ailing the most. The absence of societal control and of the chance for human initiative makes it so the Poles today do not see any sense in work at all.

"It is not the system that must decide on society — as the communist rulers were able to practice for 40 years under the cover of the geopolitical situation — but conversely, society should decide on the system. The Poles, as it were, have never accepted the division of Europe even though this rejection is only expressed indirectly because this division involved forcing on us a system of values alien to our own identity, involved the impossibility of self-determination, involved a state without sovereignty," Mazowiecki sated.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS REPORTS ON LOT CRASH 'ROBBERY'

LD052208 Warsaw PAP in English 2119 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 5 — The government press bureau has forwarded an explanation to PAP in which it states, among other things:

The tragic catastrophe of the IL-62M airplane of the LOT Polish Airlines has filled Polish society with profound sorrow. Much has been written about the catastrope in the press. There were also on-site reports from the crash. The press reports about the discreditable behaviour of some people who were at the site of the crash stirred special public opinion's concern.

According to the explanation some reports quoted the statements of witnesses who directly or in a somewhat indirect way univocally suggested that there were people at the crash site who, to quote but the least drastic statements seeked "an opportunity to enrich themselves", "tried to look through the belongings of the victims", "wandered around the remains".

The special government commission headed by Vice Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, set up to inspect the causes of the catastrophe, addressed the voivodship prosecutor in Warsaw asking him to undertake explanatory activities concerning the information from the crash site coming from people whose names were known and the substance of information passed on to journalists.

The voivodship prosecutor's office interrogated the said witnesses. After the interrogation was concluded the government press bureau was authorized to state that in light of the findings, excerpts of the reports dealing with the robbery of precious objects at the crash site were not confirmed in the testimony supplied by the witnesses who were quoted in the press. The fact of trying to impress and stir curiosity by publishing unconscientiously gathered and undocumented information, especially in the context of human tragedy, must evoke distaste. Publishing such news constitutes a moral harm to Poles, especially to Warsaw residents. Foreign propaganda centres hostile towards Poland have eagerly capitalized on these publications.

MIODOWICZ CONFIRMS 'SPECIAL ATTENTION' TO ILO TIES

LD082211 Warsaw PAP in English 2121 GMT 8 Jun 87

[By PAP correspondent Edward Dylawerski]

[Text] Geneva, June 8 — Leader of the OPZZ (National Alliance of Trade Unions) Alfred Miodowicz took floor at the plenary meeting of the 73rd session of the International Labour Conference here today. He pointed out that owing first of all to the intiative of his unions a full, three-wing delegation of Poland is attending the present session following Poland's several-year absence on the forum of the International Labour Conference.

A majority of our ranks are members of the former "Solidarnosc" union, Miodowicz said. Unfortunately, not all the union activists of the previous three major streams have accepted the whole of our activities, either for political motives or for disillusioned personal expectations and interests.

At this point Miodowicz drew attention to the fact that the present trade unions in Poland, represented at this year's session of the International Labour Conference, affiliate volunteer-members who make up 60 percent of the entire working population and are one of the many possible models of pluralism. Poland has 26.5 thousand independent and self-governed unions with their own statutes, 133 federations and nationwide union organizations, Miodowicz told the conference.

Nearly 5,000 trade unions belong to no supra-factory structures for various reasons. The Polish union movement is open to international contacts, it has established relations with trade unions in over 90 countries, Miodowicz told the ILO.

While speaking of the relations with the International Labour Organization, Miodowicz said that the Polish union movement attaches a special attention to them. Being one of the ILO co-founders Poland has contributed a sizable share in the organization's attainments and the 73 ILO conventions ratified by Poland testify to its good will to extensively act on the ILO plane. The Polish union movement stands on the ground of observing all the conventions, including conventions Nos. 87 and 90.

We believe that the course of this International Labour Conference's session and our presence in Geneva will allow the Polish authorities to decide on Poland's stay in the ILO. We are convinced this lies in the well-perceived common interest, Miodowicz emphasized.

SADOWSKI HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON REFORM, DEBT

LD040317 Warsaw PAP in English 2154 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 3 — Different aspects of initiating the second stage of the economic reform were the topic of a press conference held by Deputy Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski with Polish and foreign journalists today. In Sadowski's opinion the greatest obstacle for implementing the reform are external conditions, that is Poland's payments situation. This situation makes it impossible to get out of the supply deadlock, a thing that would guarantee an increase in production rate.

Poland is also burdened with relatively high debt servicing, and there are also abnormal — at the end of the 20th century — cash transactions, which are in 90 per cent applied in trade with Poland. Sadowski also pointed to several internal factors like inflation, inequilibrium, egalitarian attitudes, being accustomed to traditional way of doing things, etc.

Sadowski said that the International Monetary Fund could add to the acceleration of Poland's economic development and added: "In our negotiations, however, there is a certain impasse because they were made dependent on finalizing negotiations with the Paris Club creditors, and there are different stances among the latter. More friendly attitudes are emerging, which is, for example, indicated by the recent visit of the representatives of the FRG Government to Poland," the vice premier said.

BAKA OFFERS PROGRAM TO STRENGTHEN ZLOTY

LD040323 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 3 — "There is no reason why the Poles should be doomed to a weak zloty," President of the National Bank of Poland (NBP) Wladyslaw Baka told a news conference here today on the programme of strengthening the Polish currency.

The chief principle of the draft programme is to prevent the influx of fresh money into circulation without adequate coverage in goods and services. In that sense, the bank will cease to act as a benefactor, also to the state budget, as it will not issue extra money to make up for budget deficits.

"In the post-war history, the position of the zloty was never considered a major issue until the reform has now shown clearly that the economy cannot function without a strong currency," Baka said, adding that the programme does not contain any proposals of zloty redenomination.

As the principal objectives of the programme, Baka singled out the elimination of money surrogates in form of all sorts of documents entitling holders to obtain goods that are scarce, cutting inflation to a one-digit level in 2-3 years, and making the zloty first partly and then fully convertible. The proposed ways to reach these aims provide in the first place for utilizing every possibility of increased supply of goods and services and elimination of any barriers still hampering initiative. He said the rule of "growth only for the efficient ones", should be rigidly enforced even at the risk of provoking local conflicts.

Apart from these general lines, the programme suggests a simpler economic system and restoring true meaning to such economic categories as price and exchange rate, Baka told the conference. But the single most important thing is to recover equilibrium and adjust the demand to the capacity of the supply, which does not have to entail lowering the living standards, he added. He confirmed that the present weakness of the zloty is the result of excess money availability to some companies, but to make the money hard to get for a company does not only depend on the bank, but also other financial institutions.

As regards the bank, it is not going to play the role of a money-issuing office. It should be expected that if the state does not obtain bank credits to balance the budget, it will be less inclined to offer all sorts of concessions and reliefs to companies, Baka suggested. He also announced plans for a banking reform aiming, inter alia, to render the banks independent of state administration while retaining their function as regulators of money circulation, and decentralize the banking system. A number of new nationwide banks are to be established.

The NBP chief told the journalists the programme for strengthening the zloty was not yet given the form of a final document and would continue to be discussed. He said there must be a cost of improving the zloty, but added he believed society wanted it and would welcome any rational steps in that direction.

BRIEFS

COMMUNICATIONS TALKS WITH FRG -- Warsaw, June 5 -- Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Szalajda received here today FRG Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Christian Schwarz-Schilling. The two discussed problems linked with the development of broadly understood cooperation in post and telecommunications services. The meeting was attended by Polish Minister of Communications Wladyslaw Majewski. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1819 GMT 5 Jun 87 LD]

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY -- Warsaw, June 4 -- Cooperation in publishing, playwriting and music, the exchange of theatre and musical ensembles in 1988-1990 and direct contacts of theatres, unions and associations of artists were discussed during talks with a delegation of the Hungarian Ministry of Culture and Education, led by Vice-Minister Gyorgy Vajda, June 2-4. The Hungarian delegation was received by head of the PUWP CC Culture Department Tadeusz Sawic and Minister of Culture and Art Aleksander Krawczuk. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0041 GMT 5 Jun 87 LD]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ALGERIAN PARTY OFFICIAL

AU092010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 09/06/1987 — On Tuesday, June 9, RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu received Abderrezak Bouhara [spelling as received], member of the Permanent Secretariat of the CC of the National Liberation Front of Algeria, chairman of the External Relations Commission, who is paying a visit to Romania at head of a delegation at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

On the occasion RCP and Romanian state leader Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed a friendly salute and the best wishes from the secretary-general of the National Liberation Front, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, Bendjedid Chadli. The guest also conveyed the Algerian head of state's wish that the relations between the two parties, countries and peoples further develop.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and conveyed the secretary-general of the National Liberation Front, the president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria a warm salute as well as best wishes of progress, prosperity and peace for the friendly Algerian people.

Stress was laid during the interview on the friendly and cooperative links between the Romanian Communist Party and the National Liberation Front of Algeria, as well as on their contribution to the expansion and strengthening of the cooperation between the two countries and peoples. Emphasis was also placed on the broad development prospects of the Romanian-Algerian cooperation on various planes. Aspects of the international life were also approached.

The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

BRIEFS

BUILDING EQUIPMENT PERFORMANCES NOTED — Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/05/1987 — The Bucharest branch of the central department for the mechanization of industrial constructions produced and supplied its beneficiaries with 160, 200 and 500 ton cranes, as well as 12.5 ton portal cranes. The first two types were assimilated at the beginning of the year and, after endurance tests, were delivered to construction sites. The Progresul enterprise in Braila has recently manufactured other equipment specialized for this domain, namely new excavators in great demand both at home and abroad. The enterprise manufactures 19 types of such shovels the scoop of which has a loading capacity ranging from 0.4 to 10 cu.m. and working powers of 50 to 70 h.p. The Romanian excavators are exported to more than forty countries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1032 GMT 23 May 87 AU]

USSR'S SHEVARDNADZE TO VISIT SECOND HALF OF JUNE

LD091616 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1534 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jun (TANJUG) — At the invitation of Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will pay an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

It is reported that Foreign Minister Shevardnadze will visit Yugoslavia in the second half of June.

MOJSOV GREETS NONALIGNED CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

LD091059 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0541 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Jun (TANJUG) — Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a message to members of the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the conference of the nonaligned countries on South-South cooperation, which began today in the DPRK capital.

"I take special pleasure, the message says, in sending sincere greetings, both in my own name and on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, to all participants in the extraordinary ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries on South-South cooperation.

Like other developing countries, Yugoslavia expects from this conference a new contribution to the further development and improvement of the most comprehensive cooperation possible between our countries.

Yugoslavia has always attached and continues to attach great importance to economic relations, both bilateral and multilateral, with developing countries. This reflects our foreign policy orientation and is a constituent part of the strategy of our own development.

Economic cooperation between the developing countries at the regional and other levels is becoming the cornerstone of the development process and a powerful component of their international economic relations. It is of special importance in the current world economic situation, when the developing countries are being confronted by huge difficulties and are having to rely increasingly on their own forces.

The shift toward mutual economic relations opens up new scope for the development of our countries, the better exploitation of comparative advantages, and more appropriate and rapid involvement in the international division of labor. It also stimulates vital dialogue between North and South. This provides an impetus for increasingly widespread trends toward integration among developing countries.

Although significant results have been achieved in international cooperation, they still lag behind the possibilities and needs. The unfavorable and uncertain situation of the world economy and international economic relations, the critical position of the great majority of nonaligned and other developing countries, and in particular the unbearable burden of debt exerting pressure on them, makes the conference and its outcome all the more important.

We expect that the conference will, through its results, open up new roads for economic cooperation between nonaligned and other developing countries, and provide an impetus to the further implementation in practice of the existing action programs adopted within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement and the Group of 77.

To this end, I wish the conference full success," concludes the message from Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency.

YOUTH LEAGUE BODIES DISCUSS 'WORK STOPPAGES'

LD091826 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG) — Strikes could be called by this name, and it should be recognized that they are a means of class struggle by the working class, it was stressed today at a joint meeting of two commissions of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia Presidium. The usual term "work stoppage" signifies only one aspect of a strike and is not sufficiently broad to encompass all forms of the noninstitutional expression of workers' dissatisfaction, the members of the Commission for the Sociopolitical System and the Commission for Organization, Development, and Cadre Policy believe.

Discussing "the ideas and draft solutions for changing and amending the provisions of the law on associated labor which relate to resolving disputes which could not be resolved in a regular manner" of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia Council, the commission members stressed that this document reflects the great distrust on the part of the workers' organization of its membership. According to Vlado Geric, it resembles "an attempt to settle disputes legally during the tea-break" and there is no room in it for self-organized autonomous action by workers.

Although these commissions did not have a quorum today, this did not prevent a lively discussion about whether it is possible to limit strikes to 2 days, for example, and how all circumstances relating to them can be envisaged and settled in a normative way. In conclusion the prevailing view was that detailed normativism leads nowhere because workers going on strike are not interested in paper but in solving problems relevant to their lives — that is, formalist fictions which will be invalidated in practice tomorrow should not be created.

The commission members also discussed the draft law on changes and addenda to the Law on Associated Labor, assessing it as unwieldy and irrational, and as not conducive to a change in the position of workers in associated labor. Changes and addenda to the Law on Associated Labor should, it was stressed, lead to the affirmation of self-management and stimulate creativity and innovation.

In a discussion on the initiative to introduce direct elections members of the commission recalled that the orientation of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia is to introduce such elections where possible. In the discussion it was also proposed that the SFRY Presidency be elected by the Federal Assembly, that the Sociopolitical Chamber be abolished at all levels, and that a chamber of associated labor be introduced into the SFRY Assembly.

TOWN'S COMMUNAL SERVICE EMPLOYEES REFUSE TO WORK

LD091810 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1031 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Sveti Nikole, 9 Jun (TANJUG) — Owing to low personal incomes and unresolved questions in connection with the financing of a filtering station, 80 employees in the communal services organization of the small town of Sveti Nikole have been refusing to work for 6 days now. There is much garbage in the streets, and in order to prevent possible infection the town is being cleaned by workers of the Pelagonija construction work organization.

The communal services workers of Sveti Nikole are seeking in addition to increase in pay, which at present is 41,000-63,000 dinars, an economic price for their services. They say that they have successfully fulfilled their obligations and are not to blame for the situation which has arisen.

REPORT TO LCY CC ON FOOD PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

LD272152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1016 GMT 27 May 87

["Introductory Report by Stephan Korosec at Tomorrow's Session of the LCY Central Committee" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 27 May (TANJUG) — Yugoslavia possesses such great potential for increasing food production that it could feed at least 80 million people. However, due to inconsistency in implementing strategic commitments, food production has for years been stagnating, and there is a danger of the lengthy crisis in animal breeding continuing and becoming even more exacerbated. Despite special concessions granted to exporters of agricultural and food products, exports are still inadequate while imports, of meat in particular, continue to rise. In the light of these facts and the commitments from the long-term program of economic stabilization and the resolutions of the 13th LCY Congress, this session of the LCY Central Committee is expected to consider, in a comprehensive and well-argumented way, the ideopolitical issues of and contradictions in implementing agricultural policy and promoting relations of socialist self-management in agriculture and rural areas.

This is being stressed by Stefan Korosec, member of the LCY Central Committee presidium in an introductory report at tomorrow's session of the LCY Central Committee which has already been described as the "agricultural plenum" by food producers.

Advocating a comprehensive approach to food production he also notes the need for ascertaining the causes of delay and wavering in implementing the declared social commitments despite the fact that the country possesses adequate natural, cadre, and even material potential. He also stresses the need to formulate and adopt conclusions in order to determine the action guidelines and communist tasks in the sphere.

The relative lagging in agricultural production and the failure to fulfill the medium-term plan reflect, above all, the overall unfavorable situation and trends in the economy caused by the slow pace and inconsistency in implementing the long-term stabilization program. That is why, the report stresses, instead of being an important factor of stabilization, agriculture in the country is having an increasing affect on destabilizing economic trends as a whole.

The halt in the development of the relations of socialist self-management in agriculture is yet another cause of the present crisis. Sluggishness in developing these relations is affecting the development of socially owned farms and the way food producers organize themselves.

Nor is the commitment being implemented to provide agriculture with the same terms of economic activity as those already in effect for other economic sectors and branches with regard to both income generation and exports and deliveries to domestic market. There are provisions for applying fundamental principles of the joint development policy. Meanwhile, the administrative way of determining prices for agricultural and food products exacerbates even more the agricultural producers' economic position.

In view of all this, the report states, the LC, together with other subjective forces, must do its utmost to bring about a positive turnabout by increasing food production, efficiency in economic activity, and exports and by speeding up the process of socialization in agricultural production on an economic basis. Failing this, there will be no way out of the economic crisis either in agriculture or the economy as a whole.

Korosec goes on to say that both the long-term program of economic stabilization and the 13th LCY Congress made on unequivocal commitment to a modern agrarian policy which proceeds from adherence to economic laws and criteria as the basis for more rational and profit-making production. However, he also warns that this concept has met strong resistance which reflects material problems and ideopolitical disagreements over future development in agriculture, primarily in the private sector, thus hampering the fulfillment of the strategic commitments. Therefore, the LC must also take this into consideration, so that in tackling the problems in agriculture it may proceed from solutions conducive to progress and ignore retrogressive solutions.

At issue here are differing views of the character of agriculture (consumer-oriented or a form of economic activity) and about the intensity of its impact on overall economic development and stabilization. There is no dilemma about the principal social commitments, but the differing views stem from conflicting interest in production and consumption as well as between regions and individual economic sectors.

Due to lack of coordination between development policy and the stabilization program, agricultural producers continue to attempt to resolve their problems through, above all, raising prices of their products, Korosec notes. This encourages subjectivism, voluntarism, and the administrative way of regulating relations in agriculture. On the other hand, there are views that the only way to stabilize food prices is through direct administrative control. The current price policy creates a feeling of inequality among agricultural producers and weakens their economic motivation to increase production.

In practice, we have also failed to develop the economic function for good reserves. Neither have we defined the permanent sources for their financing. Protective prices, which are also the butt of the criticisms, are, in fact, meant to be an addition to goods reserves and should be allowed to operate only if the prices decline below the protectionist level. In reality, however, protective prices are used as a basis for setting retail prices.

Stressing the unacceptability of the fact that no operative program of measures for implementing the long-term program or economic stabilization has so far been adopted, Korosec went on to say that this task should be urgently fulfilled but with due attention to realistic possibilities of implementing some of the quantitative commitments.

The fundamental commitments fail to be implemented due to the fact that only partial changes have been made in the development and economic policy while the changes in some more important areas such as expanded reproduction, price policy, and the monetary, credit, and tax system have been postponed. Crucial changes which could have led to uniform terms of economic activity on the integral Yugoslav market were not made.

Both the LC and society continue to be in the grip of vacillations in implementation of the commitment to make agricultural production be totally market-oriented and, like in other economic sectors, fully committed to market laws and the laws of the so-called realistic economy. Instead, the administrative imposition of prices is on the increase. The LCY must therefore clarify all these issues in order to eliminate any dilemmas over agriculture's market orientation. For the same reason, the existing ideological differences in the views of the state's proper role in the development of agriculture must be resolutely overcome since society has failed to rid itself of its mistrust of market-oriented agriculture and of the views which tend to overemphasize the specific features of such production, thus coming to the wrong conclusion about the need for greater state intervention than exists in our socioeconomic system.

In the circumstances of high inflation and exceptional price disparities, two diametrically opposed demands are being voiced. On the one hand, it is insisted that solutions lie in continued administrative interventions. On the other, calls are being made to allow the market to function freely without administrative directives and disregarding the need to respect the specific features of agricultural production.

Neither of these extreme views is acceptable, Korosec says. What we need is to promote commodity production and market and economic laws while at the same time providing official guidelines together with joint development and agricultural policy.

The LCY must not ignore the resolute calls for de-etatization in this sphere so as to allow the role of responsibility of organized agricultural producers for the agriculture's overall development to come to the fore. At the same time, according to Korosec, the LC must assume an unambiguous attitude to the state's necessary role in agriculture, but it must not be equated with etatism.

There are also dilemmas about exporting and importing agricultural and food products. We have opted for export as a long-term orientation, Korosec stressed. However, this calls for readjustments in production structure and for priority to be given to those products for which there is long-term interest in the foreign markets. However, the present situation does not provide agricultural producers with enough stimulus to increase exports. This is why there are no large-scale joint export programs.

Drawing attention to our untapped potentials, Stefan Korosec made particular reference to water and land resources and to our scientific achievements in this sphere. The key issue of the active land policy is not ownership but how to most rationally use this natural asset. However, governmental decisions and intervention by inspection and other organs will not ensure a rational use and protection of agricultural land as well as its improvement unless there is a strong economic interest among the producers. Korosec warned that while our country is exporting scientific know-how at the same time it is lagging in applying it. One reason is the small number of experts in direct production. While in the rest of the world 80 percent of agricultural experts are directly involved in food production, the situation in our country is quite the opposite. One expert is in charge of about 1,100 hectares of either socially owned or private fields.

The reaffirmation of the idea of cooperative farms and cooperative ownership and the clarification of the dilemmas in this sphere are important prerequisites of fulfilling the strategic goals of our agricultural development because this is where the remnants of dogmatic thinking are most evident, Korosec warns in his introductory report. In his view, the key problem lies in the fact that cooperative farms are not necessarily organizations of cooperative farmers and that there are still cases where influential individuals use their authority to oppose the formation of cooperatives. In the proceeding period the sectarian attitude to cooperative farms has declined but it nevertheless still exists. Where objective circumstances allow and where agricultural producers show interest, cooperative farms and other organizations of economically motivated producers should be established.

The role of the LC and its activity in the local communities and basic LC organizations in rural areas are of importance for agricultural development. However, while in 1952 the number of peasant farmers in the LC exceeded 330,000 or 42.8 percent, last year that number stood at about 76,600 or 3.6 percent of the total LC membership. The reason is not just that a great number of people have left rural areas to live in an urban environment, it can also be explained by the fact that the work of the majority of the basic LC organizations in rural areas does not reflect the interest of agricultural producers. In addition, the LC's attitude to agriculture and rural areas has not always been such as to encourage basic LC organizations to work toward improving their organizational and cadre structure, Korosec warned.

In the concluding part of his report, Stefan Korosec pointed to those directions of activity which could lead to a decisive turnabout in agricultural development. In his view, the principal task is to enable agriculture, as an economic activity of prime importance for the overall socioeconomic development and the implementation of the economic stabilization policy, to be on equal terms with the rest of the economy with regard to income generation and distribution. All the instruments of the economic system and the measures of the development and the current economic policy must serve to promote this goal and must be conducive to agricultural development. Agriculture must no longer be ignored and left to its own devices until a crisis emerges. Changes, new ideas, and solutions are needed which would promote the new, the productive, and the progressive. The LC must therefore update its own view of the agriculture, its development, role, and importance.

Observance of the commodity production and market laws and the introduction of realistic economic categories and criteria in economic activity must be the points of departure in developing agriculture. At the same time the specific features of the development of agricultural production and marketing must be observed with consistent adherence to economic and market criteria.

Korosec is convinced that there is no way out of the present crisis unless a more rational use of capacities and socially owned resources and of untapped privately owned potentials is achieved and unless the market value of labor and work results in agricutlure is taken into consideration.

The LC must be decisive in destroying and eliminating monopolistic groups as well as administrative and other barriers to the free circulation of goods and captial on the integral Yugoslav market. The market should be organized according to a plan with the economic subjects having responsibility for drawing the plan up.

Priority tasks are to define a development policy for agriculture, to formulate strategies of regional development where priority would be given to primary production, to eliminate structural discrepancies, and to achieve high productivity and income. Production must be oriented to world markets and the economic policy must be geared toward the same goal.

On this basis it is necessary to formulate integral parts of a common agricultural policy. When determining the elements of the development and economic policy, it is necessary to provide conditions conducive to the fulfillment of the agricultural policy's common goals and to define uniform criteria for implementing what has been decided.

The common agricultural policy must take regional differences into account but not to the detriment of labor productivity and the rational functioning of the entire economy. If such agricultural policy is to work successfully, the republics and provinces must ensure that it is consistently implemented.

Support for the development of agricultural must be united and oriented above all toward primary production and exports. The uniform Yugoslav system means that a social accord should be reached on funds for subsidizing primary agricultural production with regard to the amount, critieria, and the way they should be used. Various forms of subsidies show that the specific quality of agricultural production is taken into consideration, and this is also an important instrument of social influence on the prices of agricultural produce and on market stability. The LC must also make sure, Korosec points out, that the subsidy policy, which is of long-term importance for the agricultural policy, is implemented on the basis of the established criteria.

Speedier development of agriculture requires mobilization of all unexploited potential, particularly in the private sector, which occupies 83 percent of the land and more than 90 percent of the cattle stock. We must secure the reaffirmation of cooperatives through the forthcoming constitutional changes, changes in connection with the abolition of the maximum land allowance, and the recognition of cooperative property, Korosec said.

The LC must devote exceptional attention to cadre policy in the LC organizations in villages, above all to the consolidation of membership from the ranks of farmers, especially the young farmers. We must stop the reduction of LC members and improve the activity of basic LC organizations in villages, Korosec concluded in his report for tomorrow's session of the LCY Central Committee.

VOJVODINA LC PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE MEETS

LD090220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1048 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 8 Jun (TANJUG) — One in 10 inhabitants and 1 in 4 employed in Vojodina is today a member of the Vojvodina League of Communists. With 216,000 members, the Vojvodina LC is the fourth largest organization in the LCY. The debate at today's Plenum of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, however, demonstrated that the Vojvodina LC cannot be satisfied with the present state of affairs, especially in regard to its class and social composition. On the contrary, there are many more reasons for concern, for over the past 3 years "more have left the Vojvodina LC than have joined it." Over this period, more than 13,000 members have left the Vojvodina party organization for all three reasons: expulsion, erasure from the party records, and voluntary withdrawal.

"This would not worry us if it were the result of wider ideopolitical differentiation and responsibility in the direct action of the LC and of intensified criteria for admission," Miladin Stanimirovic, member of the Presidium of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, pointed out in his introductory speech. He noted that the predominant assessment is nevertheless that the reduction of the number of LC members is due to a slowdown in admissions and increased attrition of the LC. He added that the pronounced unfavorable trends in the membership of the Vojvodina LC coincide with the emergence of the crises in the economy and with their influence upon the entire socioeconomic and political situation. The causes must be sought, too, in the shaken confidence in the LC of part of the working class and working people, due to the phenomenon of lack of unity, the divergence between words and deeds and guidelines and practice, the slowness and indecisiveness in the struggle against antisocialist and antiself-management forces and vacillation on the broader ideological front.

The attention of those participating in today's session of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee was drawn to the fact that as many as 73 percent of basic organizations have admitted no new members in the past few years and, in the last 2 years, more than half of them have admitted no new members.

The most unfavorable aspect of the trend of the Vojvodina LC is that the percentage of workers who are members has fallen from 34.9 percent to 34 percent in a year. This phenomenon partly is the result of the fact that for the last 3 years workers have made up the majority of those who have left the organization. [passage omitted]

The proportion of agricultural workers making up the membership of the Vojvodina LC is exceptionally unsatisfactory: For years, it has been "stuck" at 1.9 percent, and recently it has even decreased. The reasons for this appear to lie in the inconsistent implementation of the LCY policy in agriculture, which "has given rise among a number of agricultural workers to a feeling of disorientation and hopelessness." [passage omitted]

The immediate tasks put forward for debate at today's plenum were: how and in which municpality the class and social composition should be amended by admission of workers and agricultural workers, especially in the industrial and agricultural areas; and likewise in the case of the national structure of the membership in the nationally most mixed environments of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. True, the national make-up of the Vojvodina LC has been improved over recent years, but the situation is still not what is aspired to: that the composition of the Vojvodina LC accord with the national composition of the population of Vojvodina. [passage omitted]

As a result of stepping up accountability, last year 800 members, or one quarter of the membership, was expelled and five LCY basic organizations were disbanded in Kovin municipality, according to Predrag Jeremínov. This was done primarily becuse they had violated the image and prestige of the LC. This action, Jeremonov said, was well received among the ranks of Communists in the municipality, but did not always meet with the backing of the Statutory Commission of the Vojvodina LC.

The well-organized, broadly based, and broadly led ideopolitical action in Novi Sad, in the Vojvodina journalists' society, and in organizations at the university, and in particular the clear orientation and total commitment on the part of numerous Communists, scientific workers, journalists, and others toward making a contribution — in line with LCY policy — toward differentiation, first and foremost in regard to attempts to form parallel political parties under the guise of the "Solidarity Fund" and everything that that brings with it, is in some circles becoming the object of unscrupulous attacks, labeling, and discrediting of our environment, individual leaderships, and many individuals, said Janko Drca, member of the Presidium of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee. There is no need on this occasion to reiterate everything that has been publicly stated in regard to the Vojvodina LC and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, the City Committee of the Vojvodina LC in Novi Sad and Communists in the Vojvodina journalists' society, for instance, concerning the opinions about the activities of Sinisa Nikolic and Vlado Micunovic and their expulsion from the journalists' organization; or concerning certain actions and openly published texts by Miroslav Egeric and Dragoljub Petrovic. One such attack at the recent assembly of Serbian journalists stated that it was not surprising that activity and differentiation of this type should find the most fertile ground in Vojvodina, Drca commented.

While not wishing on this occasion to go further into analyzing the ideopolitical essence of these and similar criticism, which, in addition to discrediting and labelling, in fact dispute the right of the LC organization in an environment and of the Vojvodina journalists' society to conduct an action, to evaluate the work of their members and, in accordance with the statute, to undertake appropriate measures, Drca added that he thereby wished only to illustrate and draw attention to the fact that everything has been brought together and organized in order to oppose the policy of the LCY. This is primarily what is involved here, and, at that, in such a way as publicly to label, besmirch, discredit, and do whatever else can be done to all those who are conducting a determined and principled struggle to implement the political orientations of the LC.

BRIEFS

MEETING WITH U.S. ECONOMISTS — Dubrovnik, June 3 (TANJUG) — Trade between Yugoslavia and the U.S. could by 1990 exceed two billion dollars per annum, Yugoslav and U.S. bankers, economists and government officials assessed today at the close of their three-day regular conference in Cavtat, near Dubrovnik. Around 700 representatives of Yugoslav and U.S. enterprises, banks and government services participated in this year's, 13th, conference. The conference assessed Yugoslavia a solid partner, corroborating the opinion by the fact that a number of new agreements on joint investments in the Yugoslav economy were signed. Honeywell, Du Pont, General Motors, are among U.S. companies that have signed contracts with Yugoslav enterprises. It was also stressed that the export of the Yugoslav low fuel consumption automobile "Yugo" to the U.S. has drawn the attention of U.S. partners to possibilities for cooperation with the Yugoslav economy. Optimism in relation to the promotion of economic relations between Yugoslavia and the U.S. is also due to the fact that Yugoslavia repays its debts regularly, as well as to changes of Yugoslav legal provisions on the investment of foreign capital in joint ventures and other projects. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 3 Jun 87 LD]